

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DRILL  
*and the Method of Performing*  
THE EIGHTEEN MANŒUVRES  
*as Orderd*  
*For His. Majestys Forces.*  
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*and late Adjutant.*  
*In the West London. Militia.*



LONDON.  
T. Eoerton.





TO THE  
GENTLEMEN

OF THE

*Guildhall Volunteer Association.*

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THE Book which I humbly presume to dedicate to your respectable and patriotic Association, can hardly from its own intrinsic value, be entitled to much Commendation.—But considered as a work undertaken wholly with a view to the explanation of those Manœuvres, which have formed the chief part of your Practice,—it may not perhaps be deemed altogether unworthy so high a sanction.

Well aware of its Object, You will not expect that Precision, which springs only from frequent correction, — much less will you be

disposed to deny its claim to your Candour and Protection.

I owe too much to the kindness and generosity of the Gentlemen I address, to insult them upon this occasion, with the idle and fulsome language of Adulation: I shall therefore only add, that if this Work should yield any new light to help you forward in the great and glorious Task of defending your native Land, I shall feel a Satisfaction and Pride, which I know not how to express, but which undoubtedly will constitute the chief Comfort of my Life.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

With the greatest Respect,

Your much obliged,

And faithful humble Servant,

JOHN RUSSELL.

Head-Quarters, Greenwich,

JANUARY, 1799.

## PREFACE.

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IT has been customary, in offering a new publication to the world, to introduce it, with a few previous remarks; not only with a view to guide the attention to the fair points of the work, but in some measure to account, and perhaps to apologize, for so bold an undertaking.

The history of this book is short,—written for the exclusive instruction of the corps, to

which it is dedicated, with no wish for public applause, and consequently little apprehension of public criticism: it was intended more to awaken that spirit for military knowledge, (which the exertions of an individual, whom we know and esteem, are sometimes well calculated to excite) than to hurry its Author into the field of Ambition, or to add his name to the list of those able men, who have so essentially advanced the military science of England, and secured, by the confidence of the public, its independence and safety.

Notwithstanding this intention, it will not seem surprizing, that the partiality of those, for whom it was designed, should lead them to urge its publication; much less will it be wondered at, that, under such a sanction, I should presume to offer it to the public at large.

In

In the perusal of this book it will be found that I have adhered strictly to the RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, and indeed in most parts, to the very words of General Dundass, constantly referring the Reader to the page and section of the last edition of that excellent work, which is the result of his great knowledge and experience.

It will be also observed, that I have not attempted to derive any fame to myself, from the observations I have borrowed from others; — their labours have already been rewarded by the admiration and gratitude of that class of men, for whose peculiar instruction they were originally intended; and it is indeed a circumstance of joy to my mind, when reflecting upon the situation in which I now stand, that I have availed myself of every advantage I could reap from the toils of those who have

gone before me ; well knowing that it was not *my* office to point out new regulations, but rather to simplify and render more easy in practice, those which already constitute an approved system of military tactics. This has been my object ; and if it is in any way attained, every wish I could entertain upon the subject is fully gratified.



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DEFINITIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

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TACTICS.

TACTICS are the ground-work of the science of War, and may be divided into two parts,—the one elementary and confined, containing all details of formation, exercise and manœuvres of a battalion relative to every circumstance of war.

The other is called the grand Tactic; it comprehends all occasions which an army is supposed to be capable of manœuvring in, and is properly speaking the science of a general\*.

EVOLUTION.

Evolutions are the movements which troops perform their manœuvres by, changing their order and situation relative to ground and circumstances.

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\* GUIBERT

## MANŒUVRE.

This word ~~we~~ have borrowed from the French, (as we have most of our military terms of art.) We apply it to the movements of the company, or battalion in the field.

## DISCIPLINE.

Is the mechanical part of the business of war.— Military discipline may therefore be defined the formation, training, and government of troops.\*

## LINE.

When an army is drawn up in battle array it is in line. The movements and manœuvres of a considerable line, are similar to, and derived from, the same general principles as those of the single battalion. No considerable body should ever be formed without a proportion of it being placed in reserve, or in second line, and more or less strong, according to circumstances.

SECOND LINES are seldom composed of as many battalions as the first; they are often divided into distinct bodies, covering separate parts of the first line.

The distance betwixt the lines may in general be supposed equal to the front of two battalions.





All great bodies of troops are formed in one or more lines.

Each line is divided into right and left wings. Each wing is composed of one, two, or more divisions.

Each division is composed of one or more brigades. Each brigade is formed of two, three, or four battalions.

These bodies have their immediate commanders, subordinate to each other.

Battalions are formed in line, at a distance of twelve paces from each other, and this interval is occupied by two cannon, which are attached to each battalion. There is no increased distance betwixt brigades, unless particular circumstances require it. In exercise, should there be no cannon betwixt the battalions, the interval may be reduced to six paces.\*

#### ALIGNMENT.†

To stand, or move in a right line: battalions or companies standing side by side, are said to be formed in line.

#### DRESS.‡

Is a military expression, signifying to arrange troops in a straight line.

\* Rules and Regulations.

† From the French *Aligner*.

‡ From the French *Dresser*.

## DEPLOY. \*

The literal translation of this word is *unfold* : — We have no word to substitute for it. A column is said to *deploy*, when the divisions that compose it open out or extend, in order to form line upon some one of those divisions.

## POINT OF APPUI. †

Means that point where the leading flank of the body to be formed is to rest.

## POINT OF FORMATION.

Point of formation, point of dressing, or point of view, for they all mean the same thing, is that point or object, whether near or distant *on* which the body marching into line is to be dressed.

## FLANK.

Flanks of a battalion are the right and left of the battalion ; every division has its right and left flank. If the battalion stands in file faced to the right, the front rank is the left-flank. If in column the right in front, then the left or pivot is the left flank, and the reverse flank is the right flank, &c.

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\* From the French *Deployer*.

† Or, *Support*.

## PIVOT FLANK.

When the battalion stands in open column, the proper pivot flank is that which, when wheeled up to, preserves the divisions of the line in the natural order, and to their proper front.

## REVERSE FLANK.

The reverse flank is the flank not the pivot; on this flank in close column, the supernumerary officers, colours, music, &c. are placed.

## COLUMN.

When the divisions that compose a battalion or other corps, stand the one directly behind the other, that corps is then in *column*.

Column divisions cover and dress to their proper pivot flank, to the *left* when the right is in front, and to the *right* when the left is in front. All columns are supposed formed from line for the convenience of movement, and for the purpose of again extending into line.

When the divisions of a column are distant from each other, by the length or extent of one of them, they being each supposed to consist of an equal number of files, then it is called an

OPEN

## OPEN COLUMN.

The line breaks into *open column* by wheels of the quarter circle.

AN OPEN COLUMN occupies the same extent of ground as when in line, *minus*, the front of its leading division. The chief objects of the OPEN COLUMN are, facility of movement, the quick formation of the line to the flank, and the change of situation in the shortest lines from one position to another, it is named the

## COLUMN OF ROUTE.

When applied to common marches where the attention of men and officers are not so much kept on the stretch, it should never be made on a less front than six files if three deep; at seventy five paces in a minute, it moves at the rate of two miles and a half an hour; it is the foundation of all great distant movements. It is named the

## COLUMN OF MANŒUVRE.

When being within reach of the enemy, the greatest exactness is required in order to its speedy formation at any instant into line, during its transition from one position to another.

CLOSE

## CLOSE COLUMN.

When the divisions that form a column are no more than one pace distant from each other, it is called a close column.

The battalion close column forms in line on its front, on its rear, or on a central division by the *deployment*, or *flank march*, and by which it successively uncovers, and extends its several divisions.

The column must always be well closed up before it deploys.

The march to and from the field of exercise in *column*, should be considered as one of the most material parts of exercise, and be made with attention, equality of step, just distances, and perfect order ; the front of the march should be frequently encreased and diminished, and the battalion at different periods formed by wheels to the flank, to shew that distances have been duly preserved.

## DISTANCES OF RANKS.

There are two distances of ranks, OPEN and CLOSE ; when open, they are two paces asunder, when closed, they are one pace ; when the body is halted, and to fire, they are still closer locked up.

Close ranks, or order, is the constant and habitual order at which troops are at all times formed and

move: open order is only an occasional exception, made in the situation of parade for inspection of arms, accoutrements, &c. &c.

### THREE DEEP.

The fundamental order of the infantry, in which they should always form and act, and for which all their various operations and movements are calculated, is in THREE RANKS and close order: The formation in TWO RANKS is to be regarded as an occasional exception that may be made from it, where an extended and covered front is to be occupied, or where an irregular enemy, who deals only in fire, is to be opposed. This order is calculated only for light troops in the attack and pursuit of a timid enemy, but not for making an impression on an opposite regular line, which vigorously assails or resists. No general could manage a considerable army if formed and extended in this manner. The great science and object of movement being to act with superiority on chosen points: It is never the intention of an able commander to have all his men at the same time in action; he means by skill and manœuvre to attack a partial part, and to bring the many to act against the few: This cannot be accomplished by any body on  
open



open files, and two deep. A line formed in this manner would never be brought to make or to stand an attack with bayonets; nor could it have any prospect of resisting the charge of a determined cavalry. In no service is the fire and consistency of the third rank to be given up; it serves to fill up the vacancies made in the others in action, without it the battalion would soon be in a single rank.

### BASE LINE.

The line on which troops in column move, or are successively to form, is taken up to any extent by the prolongation of an original short and given BASE. The first division that marches into the alignment forms the base line which each successive division prolongs.

### ECHELLON.\*

The Echellon is formed from line by the wheel of divisions LESS than the quarter-circle, the divisions are placed like a flight of steps, or organ pipes. The divisions are not placed behind each other, but are parallel to each other in the Echellon column. The attacks of considerable bodies are almost always conducted on the principles of the Echellon.

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\* Echelle, a ladder.

## COUNTER-MARCHING.

A battalion is said to counter-march when its flanks are to exchange place with each other, and its front is to be brought to its former rear without inverting its order.

## BY FILES.

The counter-march, by files, is of two kinds.— Either successive (the body being halted) by each file wheeling successively on its ground as it comes to its turn; or, PROGRESSIVE, (the body being in motion) by each file wheeling when it comes up to the point where the leading file wheeled. The counter-march by files may be either made before or behind the body.

All counter-marches necessarily change the pivot flanks of columns.

Counter-march of the column is when the leading flank of the column is changed by the successive march of divisions from the rear to the front.

## COMMANDANTS.

Many corps have for their commanders, officers of no higher rank in the army than that of lieutenant-colonel, major, or captain; yet whatever is the rank  
of

of the COMMANDANT, he is possessed of all the authority of colonel in the corps which he commands. A lieutenant-colonel does not succeed to every prerogative of his colonel in the absence of the latter—for instance, he cannot reduce a non-commissioned officer at discretion, without the sentence of a court-martial; neither can he recommend officers for promotion, or approve of purchasers, whilst the colonel is within the kingdom.

#### SIZING OF COMPANIES.

The method recommended in the system of discipline for the Norfolk militia seems to be the best, it is as follows :—

“ Having an exact size-roll of your company, you  
 “ begin with the shortest man, placing him in the  
 “ center, the next taller on the left, the next  
 “ above him on the right, and so on alternately,  
 “ forming a rank entire, till the tallest of all are on  
 “ the flanks: you then tell off the rank into six di-  
 “ visions, telling the division on the right, and that  
 “ on the left, that they are the *front rank*; the two  
 “ divisions from the right, and left, nearer the  
 “ center, that they are the *center rank*; and the two  
 “ divisions in the center, that they are the *center*  
 “ *rank*.”

The

The following words are then given :

FORM RANKS.—*March—Halt.*

“ At the word *March*, the two divisions on the  
 “ flanks and the two center divisions, all step off  
 “ together, the flank divisions 12 paces, and the  
 “ center divisions 6; then, *INWARDS Face—*  
 “ *QUICK march.—Halt—front.* The company is by  
 “ this means at once formed into three ranks; the  
 “ first rank being composed of the tallest men, the  
 “ rear rank of those next in size, and the center of  
 “ the lowest; and each of those ranks sized from  
 “ the right and left.”

FEU-DE-JOY; or, REJOICING FIRE,

“ Is done either by *files* or by *volley*—if by *files*,  
 “ when the word of command is given, the fire begins  
 “ on the right, each file firing separately, but as quick  
 “ after each other as possible, from right to left; the  
 “ men are to present their pieces high in the air.

“ It is now more frequently the practice to fire by  
 “ *vollies*, the whole make ready together, presenting  
 “ their pieces high in the air. No longer time is al-  
 “ lowed between the fires than what is sufficient for  
 “ the men to load and shoulder. The usual time for  
 “ these fires is at one o'clock in the afternoon.

“ The huzzas after each fire is generally omitted.”\*

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\* See Williamson's Elements of Military Arrangements.

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THE RULES hereafter laid down, *extracted from the Rules and Regulations for his Majesty's Forces*, will be found few, simple, and adapted to the understanding and comprehension of every individual, but they will require perfect attention in all ranks. In the soldier an equal and cadenced march, acquired and confirmed by habit, independent of music or sound. In the officer, precision and energy of command; the preservation of just distances, and the accurate leading of divisions on given points of march and formation. These circumstances, together with the united exertions of all, will soon attain that precision of movement which is so essential, and without which valour alone will not avail; they will ascertain to all ranks the post each will have to act in every change of situation that can happen, so that explanation may not retard at the moment when execution should take place, will enable the commanding officer to have his troops as it were in his hand and management at every

every instant, so as to be capable of restraining the bad effects of such ideas of independent and individual exertion as are visionary and hurtful; and of directing them to their true and proper objects, those of order, of combined effort, and of regulated obedience, by the united force of all, which a well-disciplined enemy can only be defeated.





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## *D R I L L.*

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**T**HE recruit must be carried on progressively; he should comprehend one thing before he proceeds to another—he should not be kept too long at any part of his exercise, so as to fatigue or make him uneasy; and marching without arms should be much intermixed with the firelock instruction—fife, or music, must on no account be used; but the recruit is to be confirmed by habit alone in that cadence of step which he is afterwards to maintain in his march to the enemy, in spite of every variety of noise and circumstance, that may tend to derange him.

## POSITION OF THE SOLDIER WITHOUT ARMS.

(Sec. 1. p. 3.)

THE equal squareness of the shoulders and body to the front, is the first and great principle of the position of a soldier.—The heels must be in a line, and closed—the knees straight, without stiffness—the toes a little turned out, so that the feet may form an angle of about sixty degrees.

Let the arms hang near the body, but not stiff—the flat part of the hand and little finger touching the thigh; the thumbs as far back as the seams of the breeches; the elbows and shoulders to be kept back; the belly rather drawn in, and the breast advanced, but without constraint; the body upright, but inclining forward, so that the weight of it principally bears on the fore part of the feet; the head to be erect, and neither turned to the right nor the left. •

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 POSITION OF THE SOLDIER WITH ARMS.

(Sec. 23. p. 21.)

WHEN the firelock is shouldered, the person of the soldier remains in the position described above, except, that the wrist of the left hand is turned out, the

the better to embrace the butt ; the thumb alone is to appear in front, the four fingers to be under the butt, the left elbow is a little bent inwards, without being separated from the body, or being more backward or forward than the right one. The firelock is placed *in* the hand, *not on* the middle of the fingers, and carried in such a manner that it shall not raise, advance, or keep back one shoulder more than the other ; the butt must therefore be forward, and as low as can be permitted without constraint ; the fore part nearly even with that of the thigh ; and the hind part of it pressed by the wrist against the thigh ; the piece must be kept steady and firm before the hollow of the shoulder ; should the firelock be drawn back, or attempted to be carried high, in that case, one shoulder will be advanced, the other kept back, and the upper part of the body distorted, and not placed square with respect to the limbs.

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POSITION IN MARCHING.—(Sec. 5. p. 6.)

THE recruit must be well *balanced* on his limbs—his arms and hands, without stiffness, must be kept steady by his sides, and not suffered to vibrate. He must not be allowed to stoop forward, still less to

lean back. His body must be kept square to the front, and thrown rather more forward in marching than when halted, that it may accompany the movement of the leg and thigh, which movement must spring from the *haunch*. The instep raised, the ham must be stretched, but without stiffening the knee. The toe a little pointed and kept near the ground, so that the shoe soles may not be visible to a person in front. The head to be kept well up, straight to the front, and the eyes not suffered to be cast down, but kept on a level with themselves. The foot, without being drawn back, must be placed firm on the ground, from toe to heel.

Three or four recruits should be practised in one rank, in extended order, that they may acquire a firmness and independence of movement.

Then six or eight in close files; and when well drilled in facing, filing, and wheeling, they will be formed into two ranks.

(Page 26.) A change from *ordinary* to *quick time*, and from *quick* to *ordinary time*, must always be preceded by a previous but instantaneous *halt*.

(Page 8.) All marching, the side step excepted, *invariably* begins with the left foot.

(Sec.

(Sec 17. p. 15.) Many different times of march must not be required of the soldier. These three must suffice ;

*Ordinary Time*, is 75 steps of 30 inches each in the minute.—2  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour.

*Quick Time*, is 108 steps of 30 inches each, or 270 feet in the minute.

*Quickest, or Wheeling Time*, is 120 steps of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in the minute.

The pace of 30 inches is measured from heel to toe.

(Page 15 ) Accurate distances of steps must be marked out on the ground, along which the soldier should be practised to march, and thereby acquire the just length of step.\*

\* The length of the step is only to be acquired by frequent trial.—A line, with the distances marked on it, may be used. Where no permanent marks can be made, a camp colour should be placed at each end of 75 paces, (IF FOR ORDINARY TIME) 108 for the quick, &c.—The Instructor of the Drill should place either the flank or center man of his squad or division, on one end of the line. The space from one camp colour to the other should be marched exactly in the minute. The Instructor of the Drill, after he gives the word "MARCH," halts them by a stop-watch immediately on the expiration of the minute. Practice and care will soon make them march with the utmost accuracy. The music, drums, &c. should be daily made to march and practise on the line. This method I have found to be more easy and less liable to error than the plummet.



## ORDINARY STEP. (Sec. 6. p. 6.)

THE length of each pace, from heel to heel is 30 inches, and the recruit must be taught to take 75 of these steps in a minute, without tottering and with perfect steadiness. The recruit must be carefully instructed in this *most essential* part of his duty, and perfectly made to understand, that he is to maintain it for a long period of time together, both in line and in column, and in rough as well as smooth ground, on which he may be required to march. This is the slowest step which a recruit is taught, and is also used in all movements of parade.



## STEPPING OUT. (Sec. 10. p. 10.)

AT the words *step out*, the step is lengthened to 33 inches,—by leaning forward a little,—but without altering the cadence.

This step is necessary when a temporary exertion in line, and to the front, is required; and is applied both to ordinary and quick time.

STEP-



## STEPPING SHORT. (Sec. 12. p. 11.)

AT the words *step short*, the foot advancing will finish its pace, and afterwards each recruit will step as far as the ball of his toe—and no further, until the word—~~Ordinary Step or Forward~~ be given, when the usual pace of 30 inches is taken.

This step is useful when a momentary retardment of the battalion or division shall be required.

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## MARKING TIME. (Sec. 11. p. 11.)

AT the words *mark time*, the foot then advancing compleats its pace; after which the cadence is continued, without gaining any ground, but alternately throwing out the foot, and bringing it back square with the other.—At the word *forward* the usual pace of 30 inches will be taken.

This step is necessary, when in marching any particular division is advanced and has to wait for the coming up of others.

## CHANGING FEET. (Sec. 13. p. 11.)

AT the words *change feet*, the advancing foot completes its pace. The ball of the other is brought up quickly to the heel of the advanced one, — which instantly makes another step forward, — so that the cadence may not be lost. It is, in fact, taking two successive steps with the same foot.

This may be required of an individual, who is stepping with a different foot from the rest of his division.



## THE SIDE, OR CLOSING STEP. (Sec. 14. p. 12.)

THIS is performed from the halt in ordinary time, by the following commands.

*Close to the right — March.*

*Close to the left — March.*

On the words *close to the right—march*, eyes are turned to the right, and each man carries his right foot about 12 inches directly to his right, (if the files are closed to his neighbour's left foot) and instantly brings up his left foot, till the heel touches his right heel—he then pauses, so as to perform this movement in ordinary time—the whole with perfect

perfect precision of time, shoulders kept square—knees not bent, and in the true line on which the body is formed. It is done in the same manner to the left. At the word *halt*, the whole halt, and turn their eyes to the front and are perfectly steady.

(*Sec. 43. p. 36.*) This step is very useful on many occasions, when a small distance is to be moved to either flank.

(*p. 37.*) Alterations made in this manner are imperceptible from the front, and better made than by facing, and file marching—The dressing also is better preserved in this manner.

### BACK STEP. (*Sec. 15. p. 12.*)

THE back step is performed in the ordinary time and length of pace from the halt. At the words *step back—march*, the shoulders must be square to the front and the body erect. The foot is not to be thrown out to the front and then carried in the rear—but the left foot takes 30 inches to the rear, and so on.—On the word *halt*, the foot in front must be brought back square with the other—A few paces only of the back step can be necessary at a time.

OBLIQUE

## OBLIQUE STEP. (Sec. 8. p. 7.)

*To the Left Oblique.**March.*

AT the word *march*, the recruit, without altering his personal squareness of position, will, when he is to step with his left foot, point and carry it forward 19 inches in the diagonal line to the left, which gives about 13 inches to the side, and about 13 inches to the front. He will afterwards bring his right foot 30 inches forward, so that the right heel be placed 13 inches directly before the left one.

From the combination of these two movements, the general obliquity gained will amount to an angle of about 25 degrees—it is made in the cadence of the ordinary pace, viz. 75 steps in the minute.—See plate 1.

The greatest attention is to be paid to the shoulders of every man in the division, that they remain parallel to the line on which they first were placed.—On the word *Forward*, the incline ceases, and the whole march forward. (Sec. 35. p. 29.)

This movement cannot be required from a large body in quick time.

When







When obliquing to the right—eyes must be turned to the left—and obliquing to the left, the eyes must be turned to the right. Whether the obliquing commences from the halt, or on the march, the first diagonal step taken is by the leading foot of the side inclined to, when it comes to its turn, after the command is pronounced.

(Sec. 79. p. 80.) The oblique march enables a body to preserve its *parallel* direction, and at the same time to gain ground to the flank, as well as to the front, without filing or opening out.—It is particularly necessary for the battalion in line, when intervals are to be corrected,—and in the forming up, and doubling of its divisions, especially when in movement, to oblique more or less sharply according to circumstances.

---

### THE QUICK STEP. (Sec. 16. p. 13.)

THE recruit having become perfectly habituated to the cadence of the ordinary pace, must now be taught to march a quick time.

The words *quick—march* being given with a pause between them; the word *quick* is to be considered as a caution, and the whole to remain perfectly

fectly steady; at the word *march*, the foot must be lifted off the ground that it may clear any stones or impediment in the way, be thrown forward, and placed firm; the whole of the sole to touch the ground, and not the heel alone; the knees are not to be bent, neither are they to be stiffened, so as to occasion fatigue or constraint. The arm may make a small motion, but not swing out; the head is to be kept to the front, the body well up, and the utmost steadiness preserved. This is the pace to be used in all *filings* of divisions from line into column, or from column into line.

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### THE QUICKEST STEP. (Sec. 17. p. 14.)

IN *this step all wheelings are performed*, and the outward file steps 33 inches, whether the wheel is from line into column, or from column into line.

In this *time* also should divisions double and move up, when passing obstacles in line; or when in the column of march, the front of divisions is increased or diminished.

POINTS

## POINTS OF MARCH. (Sec. 82. p. 87.)

EVERY leader of a body, which is to move directly forward in front, must take care to conduct it in a line, *truly perpendicular to that front*. To march straight on one object only, with certainty and without wavering, is not to be depended on; two objects will therefore in general be prepared for the direction of any considerable body. But should a leader, either in file or in front, have *only one* marked point of march ascertained to him, he will then observe some nearer and intermediate point in the same line, (Sec. 42. p. 35.) such as a stone, tuft of grass, &c. These he will move upon with accuracy, and as he approaches the nearest of these points, he must, from time to time, choose fresh ones in the original direction, which he will by this means preserve, always having *two such points* to move upon. If no object in the true line can be ascertained, his own squareness of person must determine the direction of the march.

A person placed in the rear of a body can, more readily, than if placed in its front, determine the line, which is perpendicular to such front.

(Page 25.) For this purpose he will (if instructing a squad or division) place himself behind the flank  
file,

file, by which the squad or division is to move in marching, and take a point or object exactly in front of that file; he will direct the advance of the division by keeping the flank (or leading) file always in a line with the object.

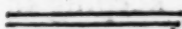
The march of every body, except in the case of inclining, is made on *lines perpendicular to its then front*—each individual composing that body must, in his person, be placed and remain *perfectly square* to the given line, otherwise he will naturally and insensibly move in a direction perpendicular to *his own person*, and thereby open out, or close in, according to the manner in which he is turned *from the true point* of his march. If the distortion of a single man operates in this manner, (and all turnings of the head do so distort him,) it may be easily imagined what that of several will occasion, each of whom is marching on a different front, and whose lines of direction are crossing each other.

---

#### MUSIC AND DRUMS. (Sec. 78. p. 78.)

THE use of music or drums, to *regulate* the march, in movements of manœuvre, is absolutely forbid, as incompatible with the just and combined movements of

of any considerable body, and *giving a false aid to the very smallest*. They never persevere in *ordered time* or in any other,—are constantly changing measure,—create noise,—derange the equality of step,—and counteract the very end they are supposed to promote. The *ordered and cadenced march* can be acquired and preserved from the eye and habit alone, and troops must, by great practice, be *so steadied* as to be able to maintain it, even though drums, or music of any kind, should mark a different time.



### THE MARCH. (Sec. 79. p. 79.)

TO the equal and unvaried cadence and length of step, can troops alone trust for the preservation of their line in advancing upon an enemy, when dust, the smoke of artillery, rain, fog, and many other local circumstances, make it impossible to depend on *distant* points,—the uncertain time given by timid musicians, or any other adventitious help.

Before the recruit attempts *File-Marching* he must be instructed in the different facings.

FACINGS.



## FACINGS. (Sec. 4. p. 5.)

In going through the facings, *the left heel never quits the ground—the knees to be kept straight; care must be taken not to jerk the body, but rather incline it forward, and turn smoothly and gracefully round.*

*To the right face—To the left face—1 motion.*

Turn on the left heel, and bring the right round with it.

*To the right about face—2 motions.*

First, Place the ball of the right toe smartly against the left heel, keeping the shoulders square to the front.

Second, Turn on the left heel, and bring the right round with it—square to the front.

*To the left about face.—2 motions.*

First, Place the right heel against the ball of the left foot, keeping the shoulders square to the front.

Second, Turn on the left heel, and bring the right round with it.

The greatest precision must be observed in these facings, for if they are not *exactly executed*, a body of men, after being properly dressed, will lose their dressing on every small movement of facing.

*March*



MARCH IN FILE—the *Lock*, or *Deploy Step*.

(*Sec. 33. p. 27.*)

*To the Right—or Left Face—March.*

AFTER *facing*, and at the word *march*, the whole division steps off at the same instant, 30 inches, each man replacing, or rather over-stepping the foot of the man before him ; that is, the right foot of the second man comes within the left foot of the first, and thus of every one, more or less, overlapping, according to the closeness or openness of the files and the length of step.—This is called *locking-up*—each soldier must look along the necks of those before him, and *never to right or left*; otherwise a waving of the march will take place, and of course, the loss and extension of the line, and distance, whenever the body returns to its proper front. The same position of feet as above, takes place also in *all marching in front*, where the ranks are close and locked up.

(*Sec. 18. p. 16.*) The strictest observance of all the rules for marching is particularly necessary in marching by files, which is first to be taught at the *ordinary time*, and afterwards at *quick time*.

(*Sec. 33.*)

(Sec. 33. p. 28.) With a little attention and practice, the lock step which appears so difficult, will be found by every soldier to be easier than the common method of marching by files, when, on every halt, the rear must run up to gain the ground it has unnecessarily lost.

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### FILE MARCHING. (Sec. 45. p. 37.)

IN marching by files, the commander of the division will lead the front rank—suppose the movement to the left—

*To the Left—Face.*

At this word, he and his covering serjeant, instantly shift to the left flank of the division.

*Quick March.*

The whole step off together.

*Halt—Front.*

The leader and his serjeant return to their post on the right.

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### DRESSING. (Sec. 9. p. 9.)

DRESSING is to be taught equally by the left, as  
by the right. On

On the word *dress*, each individual will cast his eyes *to* the point to which he is ordered to dress, with the smallest turn possible of the head, but preserving the shoulders and body square to their front. The *faces* of the men, and *not* their breasts, or feet, are the line of dressing:

Each man is to be able, just, to distinguish the lower part of the face of the second man beyond him.

In dressing, the eyes of the men are *always* turned to the officer who gives the word—*dress*; and who is posted at the point, *Appui*, by which the body halts, and who, *from* that point, *Appui*, corrects his men on a point, at, or beyond his opposite flank, which point is called the point of FORMATION, or DRESSING.

No rank or body ought ever to be dressed, without the person on its flank appointed to dress it, determining, or at least supposing a line, on which the rank or body is to be formed; for which purpose, a man may be thrown out on the distant flank, or a camp colour, placed for that purpose; dressing must then be made gradually and progressively, *from* the fixed point, towards the distant flank, and no sudden or violent alteration suffered; but each man successively and quickly brought up into the true line, so as to become a *new point*, from whence the person

directing proceeds in the correction of the others; and he himself, when so directing, must take care that his person, or his eyes, at least, be in the true line which he is then giving.

(Page 9.) The faults to be avoided, and generally committed by the soldier in dressing, are, *passing the line*; the head too forward, and the body kept back; the shoulders not square; the head turned too much.

One or more men, being moved forward or backward, a given number of paces, and placed in the new line and direction, the following words of command will be given:—

*By the right, forward—dress.*

*By the right, backward—dress.*

*By the left, forward—dress.*

*By the left, backward—dress.*

*Eyes right.—Eyes left.*

As soon as the dressing is accomplished, *Eyes front* will be given, that the heads may be square to the front.

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#### THE ALIGNEMENT AND POINT OF APPUI, OR SUPPORT. (Sec. 83. p. 88.)

WHEN troops are to form into a straight line, two necessary points in it must always be previously ascertained.

One—

One—the point of *Appui*, at which one flank of the body, whether small, or great, is to be placed; and the other, the point of *formation*, or *dressing*, on which the front of the body is directed.

(p. 87.) To march or form in the *Alignement*, is to make troops march, or form in any part of the straight line which joins two given points. On the justness and observance of this line, depends the accuracy of the most essential movements and formations, and, therefore, every relative help must be applied to ensure it.

(p. 88.) When battalions, or divisions of a battalion come up successively into line, the outward flank of the last formed and halted body, is always considered as the point of *Appui*, or support, of the succeeding one; and in this manner is the general line prolonged from each successive point of *Appui*, towards the given distant point of formation. The looking and lining of the soldier in forming is *always* towards the point of *Appui*, and the correction or dressing is always *from* that point towards the opposite hand. This *great principle* is to be observed, from the smallest body to the most considerable corps, and *regulates the formation of the division, the battalion, and the line.*

(Sec. 85. p. 92.) On all occasions, without exception, of *forming* and *dressing* in line, it must be



remembered, that the soldiers come into line with their eyes turned to the general point of *Appui*, where the leading flank is to rest, and of course to whatever part of a line is nearer that point than themselves which may be already formed before them; the flank of which is to them a direction, or new point of *Appui*.

The officer *in dressing*, without exception, is placed on that flank of his division or body towards which the mens eyes are turned, and *from thence* he makes his corrections *on* the distant point, which is previously marked by the adjutant; therefore, on all occasions, by the men lining themselves *to* one hand, and the officers correcting to the other, the most perfect line may be obtained.

Should it be neglected to give or prepare such points of correction, the dressing of the line would be *irregular and slow*, and depend intirely on the men taking it up from each other, and from the first formed flank, which is an imperfect method, and can *never produce a just line*, capable of marching forward in due order. The having such points quickly and successively prepared, the *instant before they are wanted*, and without any noise or apparent bustle, so that no delay may be made in the operations of the battalion or line, is *one of the great*



*great attentions* of the commanding officer and adjutant, and in this they may be assisted by well trained camp colour men.\*

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### POINTS OF FORMATION. (Sec. 84. p. 89.)

THE line on which troops in column move, or are successively to form, is taken up to any extent by the prolongation of an original, short, and given BASE, established where they begin to enter or form on that line. In general, the point where a formation, or entry, into an *alignement* is to be made, being marked by a fixt person, the commander will place a second 30 or 40 paces without the first, exactly in the direction which he determines to give to his new line, and which will generally be on some distant object.

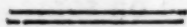
These two original or base points which are to be prolonged, or formed upon, should not be too close together; otherwise the direction of the line must be indistinct, and the farther they are asunder, the better can a line be taken upon them.

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\* Two camp colour men are generally placed behind each flank of the battalion.

(Page 90.) When the persons who prolong a line are on horseback, the head of the horse of each, standing perpendicular to that line, is the object, and when they dismount, their own breast is the object, which the shoulders of the leaders of the divisions of a column in march *raise* in passing, and which is in the line of the head of the horse. It is also the breast of such other men as may be posted on foot, which the several leaders in like manner *raise*, as they successively arrive at them.

(Page 91.) In successive forming of divisions into line, as from close column, from Echelon, &c. the first division that arrives in, and is truly formed on it, may be considered as the **BASE**, which is constantly prolonging for the others.



### WHEELING ON A HALTED PIVOT.

(Sec. 47. p. 39.)

THE pivot man, or flank, is that which is wheeled on.—

The **PROPER** pivot flank in *column*, is that which, when wheeled up to, preserves the divisions of the line in the natural order, and to their proper front—the other may be called the *reverse flank*.

In

In column, divisions cover and dress to the *proper* pivot flank ; to the *left*, when the right is in front ; and to the *right*, when the left is in front.

In all wheelings FORWARD, the flank man faces *outward* from his division.

In all wheelings BACKWARD, the flank man faces *inward* to his division.

All wheeling is made in quickest time.

(Sec. 80. p. 81.) Wheels of divisions of a battalion or line, are made on a *halted* pivot, and are made from line into column—or, from column into line ; when on a *moveable* pivot, they are only used by columns of march.

(P. 83.) All wheels by companies or smaller divisions from battalion or line, when halted, into open column, should be made BACKWARD ; and all wheels *from* open column into line, FORWARD. If the division does not exceed 16 or 18 files, it may readily wheel back ; but if the division is stronger, and the ground broken, or very uneven, it must *face-about*—wheel—and then *halt—front*.

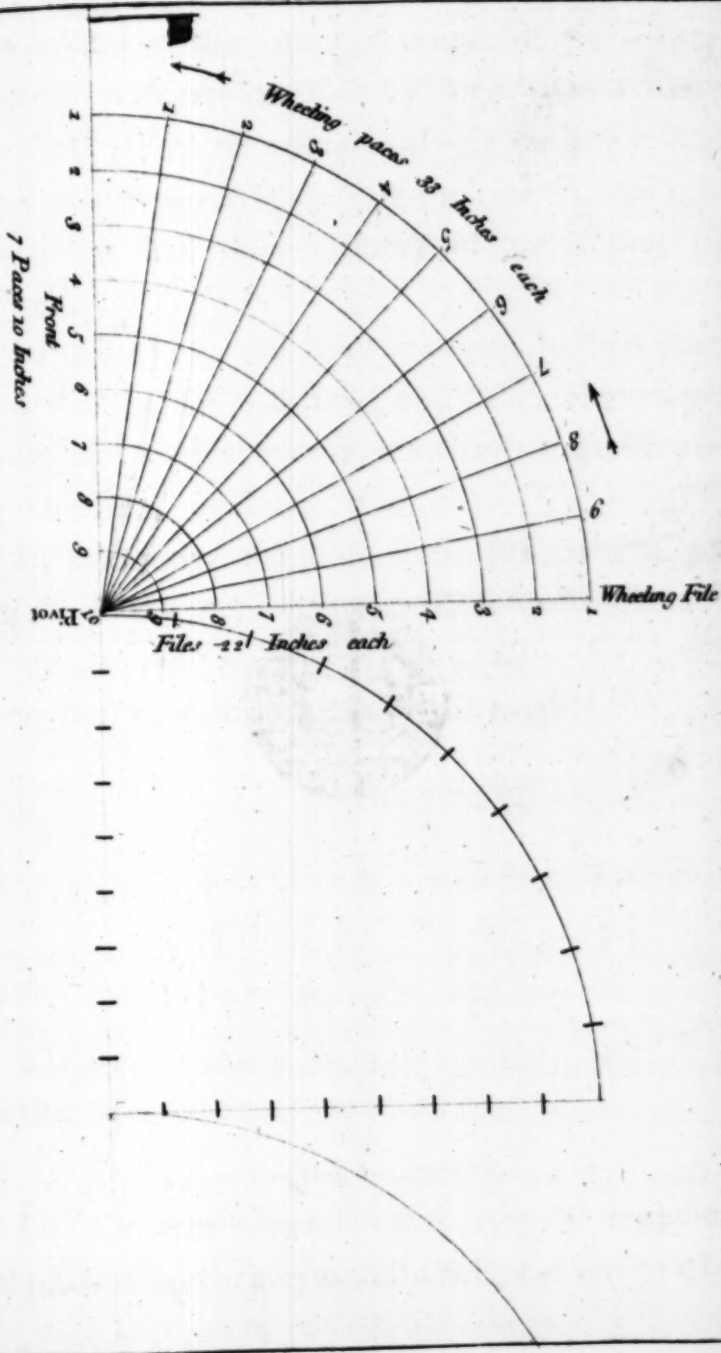
In wheeling BACKWARD from *line* into column, when the right is to be in front, the wheel is made *on* the left ; and when the left is to be in front, the wheel is made on the right.

(Page 82.) By this manner of wheeling, although divisions should be unequal, either in the same battalion or in a line, yet all their pivot flanks will, after the wheel remains *truly dressed*; of course the distances will be just, the line of marching accurately preserved; and each, by afterwards wheeling up, will exactly occupy the identical ground it quitted.

In wheeling FORWARD, from line into open column to the right, by companies, the *proper pivot* flanks of the column is the wheeling one. In wheeling BACKWARD, the *proper pivot* flank is the standing one, and remaining fixt; the divisions, however unequal, will always cover on that hand, which will not be the case if the wheel is made forward.

Plate 2 exhibits, at one view, divisions of 10<sup>th</sup> files each, wheeling the quarter circle; the outside, or wheeling man, takes, at every step, 33 inches—the other files take the same number of steps, but each smaller and smaller, as they are nearer the pivot man, who turns gradually on his left heel, *which never* leaves the ground, till the division has completed its wheel:—The division moving after it in *ordinary* time, makes seven paces, and nearly one-third of a pace while the division before it is making its wheel in *quickest* time, and arrives at the point of wheeling the

Wheeling the Quarter Circle.







the moment the other division receives the word *march*. Officers as well as men should frequently be practised in wheeling in single ranks on the quarter circle, frequently shifting their pivot, and counting always at drill their number of paces they have to wheel.

In wheeling, the recruits must be first taught in *single ranks*, in ordinary, and when able to perform the wheel with accuracy, then they must be practised in wheeling, in *quickest time*.

In wheeling, the files must just touch, and the hands of the men be turned towards the outward man; on the word *halt*, they must be brought to their proper position, flat to the thigh.

# WHEELING FORWARD A SINGLE RANK FROM THE HALT. (Sec. 19. p. 17.)

*To the right—wheel.*

THE man on the right of the rank faces instantly to the right.

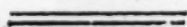
*Quick—march.*

On the word *march*, they step off together, the whole turning their eyes to the left, i. e. to the wheeling flank,

flank, except the outward man on the left of the flank, who looks inwards; and, during the wheel, becomes a kind of base line for the others to conform to, and maintain the uniformity of front.

During the wheel, great care must be taken not to open out, but rather to incline to the pivot without pressing on it; they must not stoop forward, but remain upright. On the words *halt, dress*, each man halts immediately, without jumping forward, or making any false movements.

Nothing will tend sooner to enable the recruit to acquire the proper length of step according to his distance from the pivot, than continuing the wheel without halting for *several* revolutions of the circle.



## WHEELING BACKWARDS A SINGLE RANK, (*Sec. 20. p. 18.*)

*On the right, backwards—wheel.*

AT the word *wheel*, the man on the right of the rank, faces to his left.

*Quick—March.*

At the word *march*, the whole step backward, dressing by the outward wheeling man, and observe further

further the same instructions as given above, respecting the length of step, posture, &c.

Let us suppose the battalion drawn up in line for review, &c. going to break in open column of companies, the right in front, the commanding officer gives the caution,

*Companies—on your left, backwards—wheel.*

(Sec. 108 p. 146) The officers commanding companies step out nimbly, and place themselves before the centre of their companies, facing to the front; at the same time the left hand man of the front rank of each company *faces* carefully on his left heel to the right, and becomes the *pivot*, on which each company is to wheel. The covering serjeant of the *right company* also runs back, and places himself at the point, where the wheeling flank of that company is to halt at the finishing of the wheel. The covering serjeants of the whole, fall back two paces. The supernumerary rank closes up within two paces of the rear rank, and the division of drummers, &c. enter into it, behind the respective companies which they cover, or are divided behind their several companies.

*Quick*

*Quick—March.* (Page 147.)

AT the word *march*, each company steps back quick, keeping eyes fixed on the wheeling man, and carefully observing the general wheeling directions. —The officer, during the wheel, turns towards his men, and inclines to his new pivot, or left flank; and standing faced to it, with a glance of the eye, he sees when the quarter circle is completed, and each gives his word HALT-DRESS, at the instant that the flank man is taking the last step, which finishes his wheel perfectly square. The officer immediately corrects any dressing that the company may require within itself, *instantly* places himself on the pivot flank, and his covering serjeant cover the second file from that flank. Both colours, *at all times*, remain behind the *third file*, from the pivot flank of the *leading centre company*; the right centre company if the right is in front; the left centre company is in front, whether the company is halted or in motion. Observing as a general rule, that when the wheel is *forward*, at the word march, the rear ranks, if at one pace distance, *lock up.* (Sec. 37.)

If the wheel is *backward*, the rear ranks should be at one pace asunder.

An attention to these directions, will be sufficient for every wheel of companies or divisions—from line into column, or column into line — backwards, or forwards, on a *fixt pivot*.



### WHEELING FORWARD BY SUB-DIVISIONS, OR HALF COMPANIES, FROM LINE.

#### CAUTION.

*By Sub-divisions—to the Right wheel.*

ON this caution, the commander of each platoon, or company, places himself one pace in front of the centre of the *right* sub-division, at the same time the men on the right of the front rank of each sub-division, or half company, face to the right.

#### Quick—March.

At the word *march*, each sub-division steps off in wheeling time.—The commander of the platoon turning towards the men of the leading—*i. e.* the right sub-division, and inclining to its left, the proper  
pivot



pivot flank, gives the words *halt—dress*, for BOTH SUB-DIVISIONS, and instantly posts himself on the left, the pivot flank.—His covering serjeant, during the wheel, goes round by the rear, and takes post on the pivot flank of the second, or left, sub-division.

It is to be observed, that the commander of the platoon, or company, INVARIABLY, takes post with the leading sub-division—If the right is in front, he moves out to the centre of the right sub-division—and if the left is in front, he moves out to the centre of the left sub-division—in both cases, inclining to his proper pivot flank. (*Sec. 47. p. 38.*)

When open columns of companies, or half companies, are marching in the *alignement*—at the word *halt*, *right* or *left*, wheel, the rear ranks instantly lock up—when the wheel is compleated, they loosen out again to one pace distance.

(*Sec. 110. p. 147.*) If the battalion is to break into column of SECTIONS, or SUB-DIVISIONS, at the *caution*, as is directed for sub-divisions, the pivot men of each *face*, the company officers, only, give the word *halt dress*, which suffices for the parts of each company. When the wheel is compleated, and *not before*, the leaders who are to conduct the pivot flank of the second sub-division, or, of the second, or other sections, place themselves there—the commander of  
the



the company is on the pivot flank of the leading section or sub-division — his covering serjeant on the second, an officer on the third—and, if there be a fourth section, a serjeant or non-commissioned officer is on the pivot flank of that section.

In this, as well as in column of companies or sub-divisions, the officers and non-commissioned officers of the supernumerary rank, are in the rear of the divisions, or on the opposite flank.

### THE MOVEABLE PIVOT.

THE officer on the proper pivot never shifts to the other flank in *any* of the *wheels* of the moveable pivot.

(Sec. 22. p. 23.) When wheels are made on the moveable pivot, in that case *both flanks are moveable*, and describe concentric circles round a point which is removed a few paces from what would otherwise be the standing flank—eyes are all turned towards the directing pivot man, whether he is on the outward flank, or on the flank wheeled to.

When the column of sections, sub-divisions, or companies, is obliged frequently to change its direction of march, and that it is to be done on the moveable

B

pivot

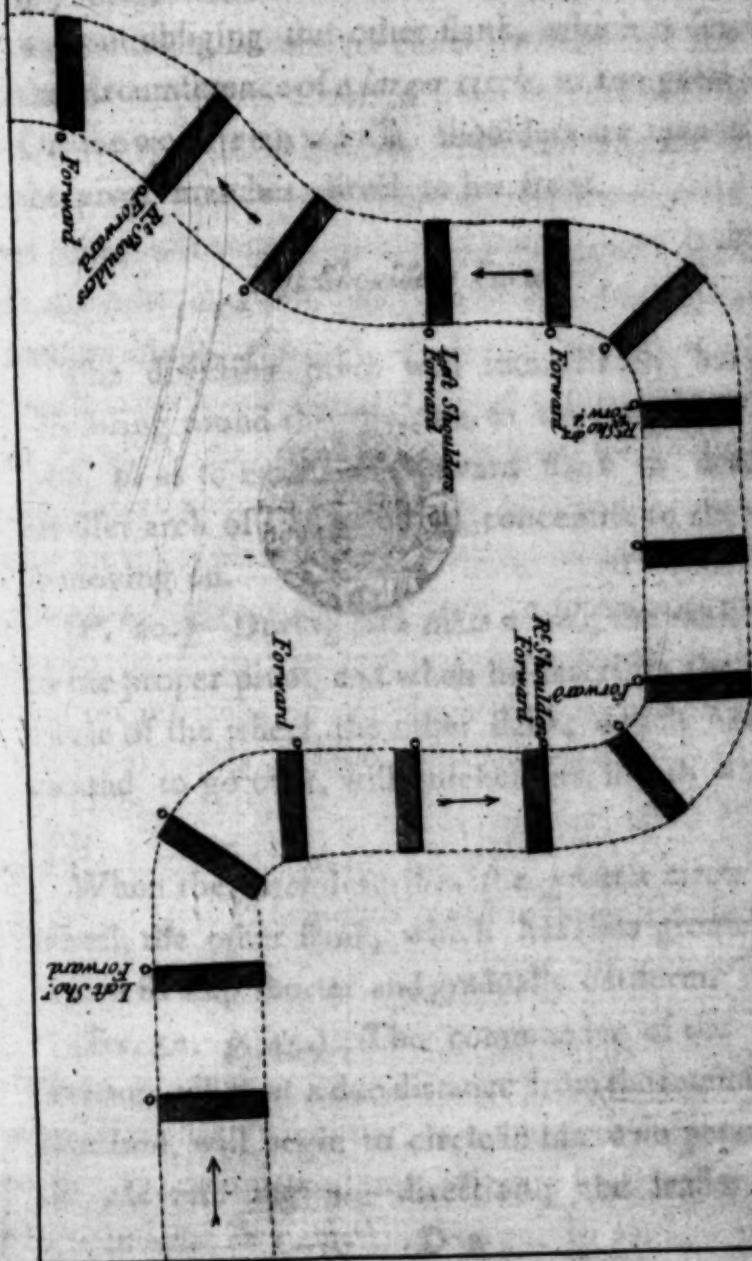
pivot — If the pivot leader describe the *smaller circle* of the wheel, he leaves the point on which he marched, and where the old and new directions intersect, *close to his own hand wheeled to*. When he describes the greater circle, he leaves such point *wide from* his own wheeling hand.

In both cases, the more considerable the sweep he makes *from* the old to the new direction, the easier and more gradual can the other flank conform, and therefore when this mode is made use of, the column is supposed, to have sufficient room on its flanks, to allow of the necessary operations; for if both flanks cannot be kept in progressive movement during the change of directions, the *wheel cannot be thus made*, but must be executed quickly, and on fixed pivots, otherwise the ground would not be clear for the succeeding divisions, and they would stop each other and interfere.

(*Sec. 22. p. 19.*) When the wheel is to be made *to* the directing pivot flank, suppose the left, the division receives the word,

*Right Shoulders Forward;*

On which the pivot man, without altering either the time or length of his pace, continues his march on the circumference of the *lesser circle*, and tracing out a  
considerable





considerable arch on the principle of dressing, gradually brings round his rank to the direction required, without obliging the other flank, which is describing the circumference of a *larger circle*, to too great hurry; On the word **FORWARD**, shoulders are *squared*, and the pivot marches direct to his front.

*Left Shoulders Forward;*

The directing pivot will immediately, but gradually bring round the division to the required direction, so as to enable the inward flank to describe a smaller arch of a *lesser circle*, concentric to the one he is moving on.

(P. 20.) During *both these wheels*, the rank dresses to the proper pivot, and when he describes the smaller circle of the wheel, the other flank, which has more ground to go over, will quicken its march and step out.

When the *pivot* describes the *greater circle* of the wheel, the other flank, which has less ground to go over will step shorter and gradually conform.

(Sec. 52. p. 45.) The commander of the leading division, when at a due distance from the intended new direction, will begin to circle in his own person *from the old into the new direction*; the leader of the



second division, when he arrives at the ground *on which* the first *began* to wheel, will in this manner follow the *exact tract* of the first, always preserving his proper distance from him.

(P. 103.) In this manner will the column on a small front follow the windings of a rout, be conducted through an open wood, or trace out the irregular edge of a height, which it is to occupy; and indeed on all common occasions of rout marching, where perfect correctness is not required, it will thus change into new directions.

### WHEELING ON THE CENTER OF THE PLATOON.

(Sec. 54. p. 47.)

The words of command are,

Platoon on your center to the	{	Right, Left, Right about, Left about,	}	Wheel.
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March.

WHEN the wheel is to be made to the right, or right about, the right half of the company wheels backward—the left half wheels forward.

When



When the wheel is to be made to the left, the left half of the company wheels backward—and the right half, forward.

(Sec. 31. p. 26.) Turning on the march, in order to continue it, is necessary, when companies or their divisions are moving in file, and that without halting, it is eligible to make them move on in front; or when moving in front, it is proper *without halting* to make them move on in file.

The words of command are

*Right—Turn.*

*Left—Turn.*

#### CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHEELING. (Page 84.)

AS the circumference of the quarter circle which a division describes in its wheel, is *one half* more, nearly, *than its front*, it is necessary that in open column, it should, in the time that it takes to march over a space *equal to the extent of its front*, not only complete the wheel of the quarter circle, but be enabled to move on it at its just distance from its preceding division, and *not to stop* that which succeeds it. The wheel must therefore be quickened, or the step lengthened, or part of both applied, in proportion to the general march.

No.

No. of files in a division, each occupy- ing 22 inches	Front of di- visions in ordi- nary paces of 30 inches.
5	Paces. Inches. 3 . 20
10	7 . 10
12	8 . 24
14	10 . 8
15	11 .
16	11 . 22
18	13 . 6
20	14 . 20
30	22 .
40	29 . 10
50	36 . 20
100	70 . 10

A division consisting of 10 files, and each occupying 22 inches, will at paces of 30 inches take 7 paces 10 inches for its front. Now 75 steps in a minute

minute being the *ordinary time*, and 120 being the *wheeling time*,  $75 : 120 :: 7\frac{1}{2} : 11\frac{1}{2}$  — nearly the number of wheeling paces of 30 inches each, which the wheeling man, *i. e.* the outside man, can take while the division that is following next to it, is making its  $7\frac{1}{2}$  *ordinary* paces in front, 11 of which exactly complete the quarter circle; but if *each* of these 11 paces moving on the circle, is *lengthened* with 3 inches, then the wheel of the outside or flank man will be completed in 10 steps, and a pause of one pace and two-thirds of a pace, or five sixths of a second of time will be reserved for the *halt-dress*, and *march* of the division, *after* it has at 10 *long* paces of 33 inches, completed the wheel.

This pause will increase, or diminish, according to the greater or lesser number of files that are to wheel; and in the above proportions of time and step, it is one seventh of the time employed by such body, in wheeling the quarter circle.

This allowance which is barely sufficient in a division of 10 files, and which cannot well be increased either by length of step, or quickness of time, shews how *pointed* and *quick* the commands must be, not to occasion a loss of ground to each successive division at the points of wheeling.

*Necessary*

*Necessary Recollections.*

(Page. 85.) It appears that the *front* of any division or body is in ordinary paces of 30 inches, *nearly* three fourths of the number of files of which it is composed.

That the circumference of the quarter circle which it describes, is in wheeling paces of 33 inches, *the same as the number of files of which it is composed.*

That the number of files being once ascertained in each division, the officer commanding it *must on all occasions* recollect the number of paces that are equal to its front; also the number of wheeling paces which the flank man must take to complete the quarter circle; also the spare time which he has to regulate the *halt-march* of his division after wheeling.

Wheeling paces re- quired to describe	{	The 6th of the circle, or an angle of 60 degrees, are $\frac{2}{3}$	}	Of the num- ber of files of which the front consist
		The 8th ————— 45 ————— $\frac{1}{2}$		
		The 16th ————— $22\frac{1}{2}$ ————— $\frac{1}{4}$		
		The 32d ————— $11\frac{1}{4}$ ————— $\frac{1}{8}$		

The field officers and adjutant must always recollect the number of paces the front of the battalion and its divisions occupy, in order to take up ground exactly in all formations.

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### COUNTER MARCH BY FILES.

(Sec. 53. p. 46.) IT is an invariable rule, in the countermarch of the divisions of a column by files, that







Front Rank



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Front of y:  
Dist. after  
Center Mark?

Fig. 4.





that the facings be made *from* the flank which is then the pivot one, *to* the flank which is to become the pivot.

We will suppose the open column of companies the right in front.

*Companies will countermarch to the right, at the word*

### TO THE RIGHT FACE.

(*Sec. 158. p. 100.*)

They instantly face to the right, see Plate 4, No. 1. the commander of each steps nimbly up to the head of the other flank, to lead it, his covering serjeant advances to the spot which he has quitted, and immediately faces to the right about. See No. 2.

At the word—*Quick, March,*

The whole, except the covering serjeant who was left to mark the pivot, step off together, the leading officer wheeling short round the rear rank, that is, to his right hand, proceeds followed by the company in file, see No. 3, till he has conducted his pivot front rank man close to his serjeant who has remained immoveable: he then gives the word—*halt-front—dress*, squares and closes his company on his serjeant, and then replaces him, see No. 4; and vice versa if the left was in front.

INCREASING

# INCREASING AND DIMINISHING THE FRONT OF AN OPEN COLUMN ON THE MARCH.

(Sec. 57. p. 50.)

INCREASING.—See Plate 5.

SUPPOSE the open column of sub-divisions, marching at ordinary time, the right in front.

*Form Company.*

The commanding officer of the company instantly turning round, gives the word—*left oblique—quick march* ; and when the rear sub-division has sufficiently obliqued—or, in other words, as soon as its right flank is open, it receives the word, *forward*—when it gets up to the first division, which has continued to march, with the utmost steadiness in ordinary time, the commander of the company gives the word, *ordinary*, and takes post on the pivot flank, the left, *towards which he has been moving*.

When the *right* is in front, the obliquing will be to the *left*.—When the *left* is in front, the obliquing will be to the *right*.

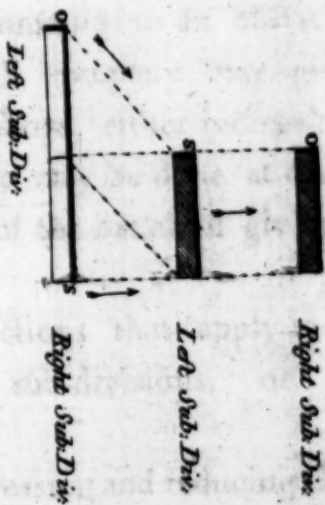
DIMINISHING.

Pl. 5.

*Imaging*



*Drawing*





**DIMINISHING.** (Sec. 57. p. 50.)

*Form Sub-divisions—See Plate 5.*

*Left Sub-division—Mark Time.*

THE left sub-division marks time, until the right one, which continues its march steadily in ordinary time, *has cleared its flank.* He then orders the left sub-division—

*Quick—Oblique.*

When it has doubled properly behind the right one—

*Forward.*

On which it takes up the ordinary march and follows at its due wheeling distance, the officer of each company is on the pivot of the right sub-division, and his serjeant on the pivot flank of the second.

If companies come up to an obstacle, the officer commanding each company may give individually the command as above, either increasing or diminishing—or the whole may be done at once by the commanding officer of the battalion giving the word of command.

The same directions that apply to increasing or diminishing by sub-divisions, or sections, apply equally by files.

(P. 51.) Increasing and reducing the front of a column is of the utmost importance, and must be done with exactness ;

exactness; the distances between the divisions, must be accurately preserved during the operation; the ranks must be closed, arms carried, and the greatest attention required from each individual.

On this principle, the front of the column may be reduced any number of files.

If it is necessary to pass a defilé that will admit but two or three files—if the column gets the word to file from the right of companies, sub-divisions or sections, it is done in a moment, and when the defilé is passed, the forming up again is performed very rapidly by files.

In diminishing the front of a column, it is a *general rule*, that the sub-division or section on the *reverse flank*, is the one *behind* which the other sub-division or section doubles.

When the *right* is in front, the doubling will be in rear of the right division—when the *left* is in front, the contrary will be the case.

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### *Echellon.*

THE Echellon changes of position are the safest that can be employed in the presence of and near to an enemy; they are almost equal in security to the march of the line in front, or to an uniform wheel in the line,  
but



but which is not to be attempted. They can be used in the most critical situations, where the filings and movements of the open columns could not be risked, they are more particularly used where the enemy's flank is to be taken by *throwing the body forward*, or when your own is to be covered, *by throwing it backward*.

The advantages attending them are, the preserving a general front during the march, they enable to change position on any division of the line, either on a fixed or moving point; and at any instant the movement can be stopped, the line formed, and a sudden attack repulsed.

~~All wheelings from line, into Echellon, are forward.~~

~~All wheelings from Echellon, into line are backward.~~

(P. 198.) On all occasions of wheeling by companies into Echellon—in order to change position, and of *whatever strength* the companies may be, it is performed as follows. Each covering serjeant, having previously placed himself as the case requires, before or behind the 8th file from the *standing flank*, takes the number of paces, forward or backward, as ordered by the commanding officer, and thereby becomes a direction for the company to wheel up, or back to, and halt.

Eight paces of the eighth file, complete the quarter circle, or wheel.

Four paces give the half wheel.

Two paces give the quarter wheel.

The platoons, sub-divisions or sections, wheel forward, a certain number of paces, always less than the quarter circle, towards the hand to which they are to change position, so that *each* thereby stands perpendicular to its future line of march.

#### EXAMPLE.

#### The Battalion in Line.

*Companies—three Paces to your right, wheel, and form Echellon.*

See Plate 6.

(Sec. 154. p. 200.)

At this caution the covering serjeant of each company, counts eight files from the right hand man of his company, places himself with his back to that file, and immediately take the three paces, *on the circumference of the circle*, of which his now pivot man is the center—he then stands fast with his body turned in the line of that pivot man, who also faces into the line of his serjeant. At the words,

*Quick*

*Echelon Movements*

*Right Wheel & form Echelon*



*Left Wheel & form Echelon*





*Quick—March,*

Each company wheels up till its eighth file arrives close behind the serjeant—at which time the officer, who is *always* to be on the standing flank, gives his words, *halt—dress*, eyes are turned towards him, and the dressing *being completed*, the serjeant places himself on the outward wheeling flank.—The three files of the colours, and center serjeants also wheel up as a division, parallel to the others.

If the battalion has gained as much to the flank in this oblique movement, as was necessary, and is then halted, and is to form *back*, parallel to the line it has quitted—At the words,

*Wheel back into Line, (Sec. 156. p. 203.)*

The pivot men fall into line, and the officers take one step forward. At the word,

*March,*

Each company wheels back—its officer gives the words, *halt—dress*, eyes are all turned towards him—officers and serjeants, if not there already, move to their respective places in line.

When sufficient ground has been taken to a flank, and that a *forward formation* is to be made,  
the

the head division is halted in its *then position* or if not oblique enough, is wheeled up two or three paces more, and then halted. The rest of the battalion receives a *caution* to form on the head or leading division, continues its march, and by the gradual alteration of shoulders, arrives successively into line.

(*Sec. 63. p. 56.*) The battalion moving to the front, to gain ground to a flank, by a march in subdivisions or sections, in Echellon, receives the words,

*By Sub-divisions, or Sections—to the Right.*

The *right hand men* of the front rank of each section turning in a small degree to the right, mark the time, two or three paces, as ordered, during which the sections are wheeling in ordinary time. At the fourth pace, and at the word, FORWARD, the whole move on direct to the front, that each section *has now acquired*. At the words,

*Wheel back into Line,*

The pivot men mark the time for three paces, turning back in a small degree *to* their left, the *original front*, the sections at the same time wheeling backward into line,—the commanding officer at the fourth pace, gives the word—FORWARD; when the whole advance in line. In



In the occasional case of wheeling into line in the middle of a change of position, officers do not then shift from their leading flanks.

When the battalion is in two ranks only, *two* paces instead of three will be sufficient to mark time.

The Echelon of sub-divisions or sections, may be formed by the outward wheeling man taking the named number of paces and lining with the pivot, if not more than 8 file.

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### DIFFERENCES AND AGREEMENTS OF THE OPEN COLUMN AND ECHELLON.

(Page 196.)

ALL the divisions of an *open column*, march upon one and the same perpendicular, and are therefore easily conducted.—All the divisions of an Echelon move on different perpendiculars, each on its own, but all of them parallel to the directing one, and removed from each other a space equal to what the divisions cut within each other.—In open column the perpendicular distance from division to division, is equal to the front of the following one.—In Echelon the smaller the wheel is, the smaller is the perpendicular distance from division to division, till it vanishes into  
**E** nothing;

nothing; but in all situations of the wheeled Echellon, the oblique distance from flank to flank is equal to the front of the preceding division.—In open column the proper pivot flank is the directing one, and the wheels are made on it into open column backward, and into line forward. In Echellon, the reverse flank, or that which first joins its preceding division, when the line is to be formed forward, is the directing one, and the wheels are made on it into Echellon forward, and into line backward.

(Page 197.) In open column each division preserves a distance from flank to flank, equal to its own front. In Echellon, each preserves a distance from flank to flank, equal to the front of its preceding divisions.—An Echellon may at any time be converted into the open column, by wheeling up its divisions, till they stand perpendicular to the line which passes through all its directing flanks.—An open column, may in the same manner be converted into the Echellon column, by wheeling back its divisions, each a named number of paces, and on either flank, according to circumstances.

#### DOUBLING OF FILES.

SUPPOSE a company consisting, beside its officers, of 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, and 43 privates; if  
asked

asked what the numbers are for exercise, &c. the answer would be, 2 serjeants and 45 rank and file.

If these men are drawn up in a single row, standing side by side, that situation is called, a rank in-tire.

If these are to be doubled, so as to contract the front one half, the files must be told off, beginning at the right,—right,—left-right,—left, and so on. If they then get the caution *form 2 deep, march*, the left hand files spring at one pace, nimbly behind the right hand files; they are then closed to the right, or left, or center, by the side step in slow time.

The company now stands formed 2 deep, that is, in two ranks, a front and a rear rank, consisting of 22 file, and an odd file.

These again may be told off into right and left hand files, and formed 4 deep, in the same manner that they formed 2 deep from the single rank. This is practiced by some regiments on parade, instead of wheeling back into sections.

But suppose them formed 2 deep, and that it is necessary to form them 3 deep, for the purpose of exercise, or to contract their front, &c. then being told off again, at the words *form three deep—march*, every third file, from the right, steps back 2 paces to the rear,

rear, and the rear rank man of the file that steps back, immediately moves to his right, and covers, that is, stands behind the first file, the *second* man on his right, at the same time, the front rank man of the file that steps back into the rear, covers the second file.

Thus the company stands formed 15 file, 3 deep, that is, in 3 ranks, of 15 men each, front, center, and rear ranks.

If the men are formed 4 or 6 deep in this manner, and not closed by the side step, but faced to the right, or left, and marched to or from their place of parade of exercise; then if the intervals are properly kept, at the word *halt—front*, the men should be taught instantly to uncover the files they had stepped behind, and spring nimbly up into their original places.

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#### FROM THREE RANKS FORMING IN TWO RANKS.

*Form two deep.—(Sec. 64. p. 57.)*

AT this caution, the rear rank men of the *left* sub-division instantly step back one pace.

*Left—Face.*

The rear rank of both sub-divisions face.

*Quick*

*Quick—March.*

The men of the rear rank of the left sub-division, that is, those men who step back one pace, now step short, or mark time, until those of the right sub-division get up to them, and in their front; they then move on with them in file; as their rear is clearing the left flank of the platoon, the commander who has shifted to this flank, during the movement, gives the words, *halt, front, dress up*, he instantly dresses them on the standing part of his platoon, one third, or one more sub-division, is thus added to the front of the company.

(Page 58.) If a battalion in line is posted, and without deranging its front, is to lengthen out a flank by the aid of its rear rank, it would order that rank to wheel backwards, by sub-divisions; the last sub-division of each company would close up to its front one; all the sub-divisions, on the head one, would move forward to open column, an officer would be named to command those of each two companies; the open column would move on and wheel into line on the flanks of the battalion. In this manner also, would a line of several battalions lengthen itself out, by the rear ranks of each.

FROM



FROM TWO RANKS FORMING IN THREE RANKS.

(Sec. 68.) THE company is told off in 3 divisions.

*Form three deep.*

On this caution the third division, that is, the one on the left, instantly steps back one pace.

*Right—Face.*

The man on the right of its front rank, disengages a little to his right.

*Quick—March.*

The front rank men of the third division that had fallen back, immediately step off, those of the other rank mark the time till they have passed, and then follow them in file. When the leading man has got to the right of the company, the commander gives the words—

*Halt, Front,*

On which each man covers his proper file leader, and the whole stand 3 deep.

(Page 59.) A rear rank which has lengthened out, and formed on the flank of its battalion, would return to its place, by wheeling back into open column of

sub.



sub-divisions, marching till each arrived at its flank point; the leading ranks of each, would wheel up and cover; and the second rank would move behind it and also cover.

### FORMING TO THE FRONT FROM FILE. (Sec. 60.

SUPPOSE the company or battalion drawn up on parade, receives the word, to the *right, face—march—* it is then marching in file, with its right in front—or as it is expressed, marching in file from its right.

Then to form to the front, it will first receive the words—*halt—front*; then by sub-divisions, or platoon, *on your left, backwards, wheel—quick—march.*

It stands now to the front required in open column.

If the company marching in file, the right in front in a street, suppose, and that it is necessary immediately to form to the front, on the words—*to the front, form company, &c.* the front rank man of the leading file, alone halts, and is instantly covered by his center and rear rank men, if three deep; every other file of the platoon makes a half face to the left, and successively moving up dresses on the right file, when the commander of the company sees it is properly dressed, he gives the words, *eyes left*, and places himself on the pivot flank.

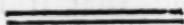
FORMING

## FORMING FROM FILE TO EITHER FLANK.

( Sec. 61. )

THE company marching in file, the right in front, has only to halt, and front to be formed to the *left* flank.

But if to form to the *right flank*, at the word—*right form*, the front rank man of the leading file, that is, the man who when the company stands in line, is the right man of the company, instantly turns to his right, and halts; his center and rear rank men at the same time, move round and cover him; all the other files of the platoon make a half face to their left, and move round successively, in a line with the right hand file; the center and rear rank men of each file, keeping closed well up to their file leaders.



## TO FORM TO EITHER FLANK, FROM OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS. (Sec. 62.)

THE company marching with the right in front, in ordinary time, if required to form to the *left flank*, receives the word—*halt, left wheel into line*.

If the open column of sub-divisions is marching with its right in front, and required to form company,  
&c,

&c. to its right flank, then at the word—*to the right, form the company*, or battalion, the commanders of the several divisions shift to the right flank, the commander of the leading sub-division, instantly gives the word to his division, *halt, right wheel*, and when it has wheeled square, he orders, *halt, right dress*; and dresses it on the intended line of formation. The commander of the next sub-division, orders it to oblique a little to the left, so as to be able to march clear of the rear rank of the division forming; when the second sub-division arrives at the left flank of the first, its commander gives the word, *halt, right wheel*; then *halt, dress up*;—on which the division moves up into the line, with the one formed; and its commander, from the left of the first division, dresses his own on the given flank point, as quickly and as accurately as possible.

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### INSTRUCTIONS FOR OFFICERS.

(Page 61.) EVERY officer must be instructed in each individual circumstance required of a recruit, or a soldier, also, in the exercise of the sword. In giving words of command, as well in, as out of the ranks, officers are to stand perfectly steady and in their proper

proper position: their swords held firmly in the full of the right hand, with the upper part of the blade resting against the shoulder, the right wrist against the hip, and the elbow drawn back.

(Page 61.) Squads of officers, must be formed and exercised by a field officer, they must be marched in all directions, they must be placed in *file*, at platoon distance, and marched as in open column. In these and other similar movements, the *pace* and the *distance* are the great objects to be maintained.—From the number of files in division, they must learn accurately to judge the ground necessary for each, and to extend that knowledge to the front of greater bodies.

They must acquire the habit of readily ascertaining by the eye, perpendiculars of march, and the squareness of the wheel. An officer must not only know the post which he should occupy, in all changes of situation, the commands which he should give, and the *general intention* of the required movement; but he should be master of the principles on which each is made, and of the faults that may be committed, in order to avoid them himself, and to instruct others.—These principles are in themselves so simple, that moderate reflection, habit, and attention, will soon shew them to the eye, and fix them in the mind. (Page 62.)

(Page 73.)

(Page 73.) Every officer must be accustomed to give his words of command, even to the *smallest bodies*, in the full extent of his voice, and in a sharp tone:—by such bodies he must not only be heard, but by the leaders of others who are dependant on his motions. In the midst of surrounding noises, the eye and the ear of the soldier should be attentive, only to his own immediate officer; the loudness of whose commands, instead of creating confusion and unsteadiness, reconcile them to the hurry of action.—An officer who cannot thoroughly discipline and exercise the body intrusted to his command, is not fit in time of service to lead it to the enemy; he cannot be cool and collected in the time of danger; he cannot profit of circumstances, from an inability to direct others; the fate of many depends on his ill or well acquitting himself of this duty.—It is not sufficient to advance with bravery; it is requisite to have that degree of intelligence, which should distinguish every officer according to his station; nor will soldiers ever act with spirit and animation, when they have no reliance on the capacity of those who do conduct them.

I have proceeded thus far in the instruction of the officer and soldier, avoiding as much as possible unnecessary and perplexing repetitions; and suppose them perfect in all marchings, wheelings, Echellon, &c.  
whether



whether in a single rank, company, or battalion, all which may be learned as well without as with the firelock; and having already described the *position* of the soldier with arms, shall proceed to the manual and platoon exercise.

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## MANUAL EXERCISE.

### EXPLANATION.

#### ORDER—*Arms*—3 motions.

**BRING** the firelock to the trail in 2 motions, as usual, seizing it at the 1st at the lower loop, just at the swell; at the 2d, bring it down to the right side, the butt within two inches of the ground; at the 3d, drop the butt on the ground, placing the muzzle against the hollow of the right shoulder, and the hand flat upon the sling.

#### FIX—*Bayonets*—1 motion.

At the word, *fix*, place the thumb of the right hand, as quick as possible, behind the barrel, taking a gripe  
of

of the firelock ; as soon as the word of command is fully out, push the firelock a little forward, at the same time drawing out the bayonet with the left hand, and fixing it with the utmost celerity : — The instant this is done, return, as quick as possible, to the *order*, as above described, and stand perfectly steady.

SHOULDER—*Arms—1 motion.*

As soon as the word *shoulder* is given, take a gripe of the firelock with the right hand, as in fixing bayonets, and at the last word, *arms*, the firelock must be thrown with the right hand, in one motion, and with as little appearance of effort as possible, into its proper position on the left shoulder ; — the hand crosses the body in so doing, but must instantly be withdrawn.

PRESENT—*Arms—3 motions.*

1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand, under the guard, turning the lock to the front, but without moving it from the shoulder.

2d. Bring it to the *poize*, seizing it with the left hand, the fingers extended along the sling, the wrist upon the guard, and the point of the left thumb of equal height with the eyes,

3d.

3d. Bring down the firelock with a quick motion, as low as the right hand will admit without constraint, drawing back the right foot at the same instant, so that the hollow of it may touch the left heel.—The firelock in this position is to be totally supported in the left hand; —the body to rest entirely on the left foot—both knees to be straight.

SHOULDER—*Arms—2 motions.*

1st. By a turn of the right wrist, bring the firelock to its proper position on the shoulder, as described above, the left hand grasping the butt:—2d. Quit the right hand, bring it briskly down to its place by the side.

CHARGE—*Bayonets—2 motions.*

1st. At one motion throw the firelock from the shoulder, across the body, to a low diagonal recover, a position known in many regiments by the name of *porting arms*, or, *preparing for the charge*, in which the lock is to be turned to the front, and at the height of the breast; the muzzle slanting upwards, so that the barrel may cross opposite the point of the left shoulder, with the butt proportionally depressed; the right hand grasps the small of the butt, and the left holds

holds the piece at the swell, close to the lower pipe, the thumbs of both hands pointing towards the muzzle.

2d. Make a half face to the right, and bring down the firelock to nearly a horizontal position, with the muzzle inclining a little upwards, and the right wrist resting against the hollow of the thigh, just below the hip.

N. B. The first motion of the *charge* is the position which the soldier will, either from the shoulder, or after firing, take, in order to advance on an enemy, whom it is intended to attack with fixed bayonets; and the word of command for that purpose is "*prepare to charge.*" The second position of the charge is that which the front rank takes when arrived at a few yards distance only from the body to be attacked. The first motion of the *charge* is also that which sentries are to take when challenging any persons who approach their posts.

#### SHOULDER—*Arms*—2 motions.

1st. Face to the front, and throw up the piece into its position on the shoulder, by a turn of the right wrist, instantly grasping the butt, as above described, with the left hand.

2d.

2d. Quit the firelock briskly with the right hand, bringing it to its proper place by the side.

The men must be taught likewise to *support arms* at *three* motions, throwing the first and second nearly into one: at the first motion they seize the small of the butt under the lock with the right hand, bringing the butt in the front of the groin, and keeping the lock somewhat turned out: at the second they bring the left arm under the cock: at the third they quit the right hand. In *carrying arms* from the *support*, the motions are exactly reversed.

In marching any distance, or in standing at ease, when *supported*, the men are allowed to bring their right hand across the body, to the small of the butt, which latter must, in that case, be thrown still more forward; the fingers of the left hand being uppermost, must be placed between the body and the right elbow: the right hands are to be instantly removed, when the division *halts*, or is ordered to *dress by the right*.

#### *Time.*

Three seconds between each motion, except that of *fixed bayonets*, in which a longer time must be given.

In regard to the motions of *securing*, *grounding*, and *trailing*, as well as those of *piling*, &c. it will be sufficient



sufficient for the soldiers to be taught to perform them in the most convenient and quickest method. *Returning bayonets* is to be done from the *order*, in the same manner as *fixing* them.

The *manual*, and *platoon exercise*, will no longer make a regular part of a review, but will only be gone through, when particularly called for by the reviewing general.

The *platoon exercise* is always to be done with ranks closed, except at the drill.

#### *Sentries.*

Sentries posted with shouldered arms, are permitted afterwards to *support*, but not to slope them.—On the approach of an officer, they immediately *carry* their arms and put themselves into their proper position ; which is not to be done at the instant he passes, but by the time he is within twenty yards of their post, so that they may be perfectly steady before he comes up.

#### *Corporals.*

Corporals marching with reliefs, or commanding detachments, or divisions, will carry their arms *advanced*, as at present ; for which purpose a soldier, when promoted

promoted to that rank, must be taught the position of *advanced arms*.

*ADVANCE—Arms—3 Motions.*

- 1st. Spring the firelock to the poize.
- 2d. Bring it smartly close to the front of the right shoulder, sinking it at the same time as low as the right hand will admit, which holds the piece firm under the guard.

3d. The left hand which had been thrown across the body, and as high as the right shoulder, to steady and fix the firelock in a perpendicular position, is then withdrawn quickly to the left thigh;—in this position the firelock is supported entirely by the right hand, with the sling to the front.

*SECURE—Arms—3 Motions.*

*From the Shoulder.*

1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand under the guard, as in the first motion of supporting arms.

2d. Throw up the left hand, and gripe the piece under the swell.

3d. Quit the right hand and bring the firelock with the left under your left arm, the barrel downwards, and the muzzle within a foot of the ground, taking care to secure the lock from the wet.

GROUND

GROUND—*Arms.**From the Order—4 Motions.*

1st. Seize the top of the firelock briskly with the right hand—

2d. Turn it till the lock is brought to the rear, at the same time making a half face to the right, turn the right foot and place it against the flat side of the butt, the toe pointing directly to the right.

3d. Step directly forward a moderate pace with the left foot, slipping down the right hand at the same time to the middle of the barrel; lay the firelock on the ground in a straight line to the front, the lock upwards.

4th. Rise briskly up again, bringing back the left foot to its former place, turn the right foot on the heel over the butt end, bringing the body at the same time to its proper front, the hands down by each side.

In taking up the firelock the above motions are reversed.

In laying down and taking up the firelocks, the soldiers are to keep their heads well up, and not step too far with their left feet, that they may with the more ease recover themselves.

*Piling*

*Piling Arms.*

Three firelocks are placed with their butts wide assunder, and forming a triangle; the tops are inclined inwards, and locked together either by the ram-rods or the bayonets; the piles must stand firm on the ground, the locks all turned outwards.

*Sloping Arms.*

The firelock rests on the left shoulder, the muzzle raised—it is permitted to soldiers, on a long march, to ease them.

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## PLATOON EXERCISE.

EXPLANATION OF THE SEVERAL MOTIONS, AS  
TAUGHT AT THE DRILL.

*Words of Command.*

MAKE—*Ready*—1 Motion.

SPRING the firelock to the *recover*, and instantly cocking,

PRESENT—I Motion.

Slip the left hand along the sling as far as the swell of the firelock, and bring the piece down to the  
*present,*

present, stepping back about six inches to the rear with the right foot.

#### FIRE—1 Motion.

After firing drop the firelock briskly to the *priming* position and half cock.

#### HANDLE—Cartridge—2 Motions.

- 1st. Draw the cartridge from the pouch.
- 2d. Bring it to the mouth, holding it between the fore-finger and thumb, and bite off the top of it.

#### PRIME—3 Motions.

- 1st Shake some powder into the pan.
- 2d. Shut the pan with the three last fingers.
- 3d. Seize the small of the butt with the above three fingers.

#### LOAD—3 Motions.

- 1st. Face to the left on both heels, so that the right toe may point directly to the front, and the body be a very little faced to the left, bringing at the same time the firelock round to the left side without sinking it. It should, in this momentary position, be almost perpendicular, having the muzzle only a small degree brought forward, and as soon as it is steady there, it



must instantly be forced down within two inches of the ground, the butt nearly opposite the left heel, and the firelock itself somewhat sloped, and directly to the front ; the right hand at the same instant catches the muzzle, in order to steady it.

2d. Shake the powder into the barrel, putting in after it the paper and ball.

3d. Seize the top of the ramrod, with the fore-finger and thumb.

#### DRAW—*Ramrods*—2 *Motions*.

1st. Force the ramrod half out, and seize it back-handed exactly in the middle.

2d. Draw it entirely out, and turning it with the whole hand and arm extended from you, put it one inch into the barrel.

#### RAM-DOWN—*Cartridge*—4 *Motions*.

1st. Push the ramrod down, holding it as before, exactly in the middle, till the hand touches the muzzle.

2d. Slip the fore-finger and thumb to the upper end, without letting the ramrod fall farther into the barrel.

3d. Push the cartridge well down to the bottom.

4th Strike it two very quick strokes with the ramrod.

RETURN

**RETURN—Ramrods—2 Motions.**

1st. Draw the ramrod half out, catching it back-handed.

2d. Draw it entirely out, turning it very briskly from you, with the arm extended, and put into the loops, forcing it as quick as possible to the bottom; then face to the proper front, the finger and thumb of the right hand holding the ramrod, as in the position immediately previous to drawing it, and the butt raised two inches from the ground.

**SHOULDER—Arms—1 Motion.**

Strike the top of the muzzle smartly with the right hand, in order to fix the bayonet, and ramrod, more firmly, and at the same time throw it nimbly up, at one motion to the shoulder.

N. B. Though the butts are not to come to the ground in casting about, as accidents may happen from it, yet they are permitted, while loading, to be so rested; but it must be done without noise, and in a manner imperceptible in the front.

**EXPLANATION**

# EXPLANATION OF PRIMING AND LOADING QUICK.

Words of Command—*Prime and Load.*

1st. BRING the firelock down in one brisk motion to the priming position, the thumb of the right hand placed against the pan-cover, or steel; the fingers clenched; and the elbow a little turned out, so that the wrist may be clear of the cock.

2d. Open the pan, by throwing up the steel, with a strong motion of the right arm, turning the elbow in, and keeping the firelock steady in the left hand.

3d. Bring your hand round to the pouch, and draw out the cartridge.

The rest as above described, excepting that, in the quick loading, all the motions are to be done with as much dispatch as possible; the soldiers taking their time from the flugle man in front, for *casting over and shouldering only.*

In firing three deep, the priming position for the front rank is the height of the waistband of the breeches: for the center rank, about the middle of the stomach: and for the rear rank, close to the breast: the firelock, in all these positions, is to be kept perfectly horizontal.

EXPLANATION

# EXPLANATION OF THE POSITION OF EACH RANK IN THE FIRINGS.

## *Front Rank, kneeling.*

### MAKE READY.

**BRING** the firelock briskly up to the *recover*, catching it in the left hand; and without stopping, sink down with a quick motion upon the right knee, keeping the left foot fast, the butt end of the firelock, at the same moiment, falling upon the ground; then cock, and instantly seize the cock and steel together in the right hand, holding the piece firm in the left, about the middle of that part, which is between the lock and the swell of the stock: the point of the left thumb to be close to the swell, and pointing upwards.

As the body is sinking, the right knee is to be thrown so far back that the left leg may be right up and down, the right foot a little turned out, the body straight, and the head as much up as it shouldered; the firelock must be upright, and the butt about four inches to the right of the inside of the left foot.

### *Present.*

Bring the firelock down firmly to the *present*, by sliding the left hand to the full extent of the arm,  
along

along the sling, without letting the motion tell ;—the right hand at the same time springing up the butt by the cock so high against the right shoulder, that the head may not be too much lowered in taking aim ; the right cheek to be close to the butt ; the left eye shut, and the middle finger of the right hand on the trigger, look along the barrel with the right eye from the breech-pin to the muzzle, and remain steady.

### *Fire.*

Pull the trigger strong with the middle finger, and, as soon as fired, spring up nimbly upon the left leg, keeping the body erect and the left foot fast, and bringing the right heel to the hollow of the left ; at the same instant drop the firelock to the priming position, the height of the waistband of the breeches ; *half cock, handle cartridge*, and go on with the loading motions as before described.

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### CENTER RANK.

#### *Make ready.*

SPRING the firelock briskly to the *recover* ; as soon as the left hand seizes the firelock above the lock, raise the right elbow a little, placing the thumb of that hand



hand upon the cock, with the fingers open on the plate of the lock, and then, as quick as possible, cock the piece, by dropping the elbow, and forcing down the cock with the thumb, step at the same time with the right foot a moderate pace to the right, and keeping the left fast, seize the small of the butt with the right hand: the piece must be held in this position perpendicular, and opposite the left side of the face, the butt close to the breast, but not pressed, the body straight, and full to the front, and the head erect.

*Present.*

As in the foregoing explanation for the front rank.

*Fire.*

Pull the trigger strong with the middle finger, and, as soon as fired, bring the firelock to the priming position, about the height of the stomach; the rest, as in explanation of *priming* and *loading*—with this difference only, that the left foot is to be drawn up to the right, at the same time that the firelock is brought down to the priming position; and that, immediately after the firelock is thrown up to the shoulder, the men spring to the left again, and cover their file leaders.

REAR

REAR RANK.

*Make ready.*

RECOVER and cock, as before directed from the center rank, and, as the firelock is brought to the recover, step briskly to the right a full pace, at the same time placing the left heel about six inches before the point of the right foot.—The body to be kept straight, and as square to the front as possible.

*Present.*

As in explanation for the center rank.

*Fire.*

As in explanation for the center rank, remembering only, the difference of the priming position for this rank, as before described; after firing and shouldering, the men step as the center rank does.

In firing with the front rank *standing*, that rank makes ready, &c. as specified in the article relative to the *platoon exercise*.

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## OFFICERS.

### FIRING BY PLATOONS.

THE officers, instead of giving the words, *platoon, make ready, present*, are to pronounce the words short, as for instance, *toon, ready, psent*.

In

In firing by platoons, or divisions, the officers commanding them are to step out one pace, on the close of the *preparative*, and face to the left towards their men: they there stand perfectly steady till the last part of the *general*, when they step back again into their proper intervals, all at the same time.—After a division has fired, the right-hand man of it steps out one pace, in front of the officer, but still keeping his own proper front, and gives the time for *casting about* and *shouldering*, after which, he falls back again into his place in the front rank.

The flugel man of a battalion, is also to keep his front, in giving the time of exercise.

In firing by grand divisions, the center officer falls back, on the *preparative*, into the fourth rank, and is replaced by the covering serjeant.

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### FORMATION OF THE COMPANY.

(Page 63.) A perfect uniformity in the formation and arrangement of all companies and battalions, is indispensable for the execution of just and combined movements.

The company is always to be sized from the flanks to the center; for this purpose a size roll should be kept in every company.

The tallest men are put in the front rank, the next tallest in the rear rank, and the shortest in the center.—

This method seems more intended for parade and show, than utility in time of action, where certainly the whole order should be reversed.

In the instructions for the French infantry, some regiments when preparing for action order it so, that in a moment intervals are made in the center and rear ranks through which the front rank pass, and they stand formed thus, the shortest men are in the front, the next tallest in the center, and the tallest in the rear—the advantages arising from this disposition in the firings is too obvious to insist on.

The company is formed three deep, *i. e.* in three ranks.

The files lightly touch when firelocks are shouldered and carried, but without crouding.

Close order is the chief and primary order, in which the battalion and its parts at all times assemble and form.

Open order is only regarded as an exception from it, and occasionally used in situations of parade and show.

In

In close order, the officers are in the ranks, and the rear ranks are closed up within one pace.

In open order, the officers are advanced three paces, and the ranks are two paces distant from each other.

(Page 64.) Each company is a platoon, and is told off into two sub-divisions and four sections.

When the company is singly formed, the captain is on the right, the ensign on the left of the front rank, each covered by a serjeant : the lieutenant is in the rear behind the right, the drummers behind the left, and the pioneer behind the center of the fourth or supernumerary rank, at three paces distance from the rear rank.

The left of the front rank of each sub-division is marked by a corporal, the right of the left sub-division may be marked by the other corporal.

When necessary, the places of absent officers may be supplied by serjeants, those of serjeants by corporals, and those of corporals by intelligent men.

When the company is to join others, and the battalion or part of it to be formed, the ensign and his covering serjeant quit the flank and fall into the fourth rank, until otherwise placed.

(Page 65.) In open order, the officers are three paces in the front — the ground equally divided between them.



One serjeant is on each flank of the front rank.

The pioneer remains behind the center of the rear rank.

The drummer places himself on the right of the right serjeant.

To make more show, the pioneer might be placed on the right of the drummer.

When the company stands in open column of subdivisions, the commander is on the pivot flank of the leading sub-division.—The next in command on the pivot of the rear sub-division; the other officer, drummer, and pioneer, are in the rear of the sub-divisions *behind which they are placed when the company is in line.*

When the open column wheels to the *left* into line, then the covering serjeant is on the right of the division.

When wheeling to the *right* into line, the covering serjeant goes behind the pivot file.

When the company stands in open column of sections, the captain is on the pivot flank of the leading section, his covering serjeants on the pivot of the second, the ensign is on the pivot flank of the third section, and the lieutenant on the pivot flank of the fourth or rear section.

The officer who commands the company, gives the word for all the sections at once, to wheel into line—

*halt—*

*halt—dress*—no other officer or serjeant attempts to dress or interfere with them either wheeling backward or forward.

In open column of companies or half companies, the covering serjeants are in the supernumerary ranks, behind the second file from the pivot.

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### FORMATION OF THE BATTALION. (*Page 66.*)

The battalion is 10 Companies,	{	1 grenadier 8 battalion 1 light infantry
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Each Company consists of	{	3 officers 3 serjeants 3 corporals 2 drummers 60 privates.
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The grenadier and light infantry companies are also called flank companies. They have each 2 lieutenants but no ensign—they have also each an extra drummer.

## DETAIL OF THE REGIMENT.

*Field Officers,*

{ All captains of  
companies, viz.

} 1 colonel  
1 lieutenant colonel  
1 major

7 captains  
12 lieutenants

8 ensigns

*Staff Officers,*

{ All mustered in the  
colonel's company, as  
well as the staff ser-  
jeants and drum-ma-  
jor.

} 1 adjutant  
1 pay-master  
1 quarter-master  
1 surgeon  
1 mate

*Non-Commissioned Officers,*

{ Including the two  
staff serjeants, viz.  
the serjeant-major,  
and quarter-master  
serjeant.

} 30 serjeants  
30 corporals

{ Including drum-  
major.

} 22 drummers  
600 privates

A man from each company with a corporal to command them, are selected for pioneers; they are under the direction of the quarter-master.

The field officers and the adjutant are mounted.

Flank officers are to wear wings and not epaulets—however the grenadier officers in most regiments wear 2 epaulets.

The field officers are ordered by the regulation to wear 2 epaulets each.

The colours are carried by the 2 <sup>oldest</sup> youngest ensigns in most regiments.

When the companies join, and the regiment is formed, there is to be no interval between any of them.

(Page 66.) The companies will draw up as follows, from right to left. Grenadiers, 1st captain and major; 4th and 5th captain; 3d and 6th captain; 2d captain and lieutenant colonel; light company\*. The colonel's company takes place according to the rank of its captain.

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\* In militia regiments, where the captain-lieutenant is always junior to every captain of a company, the colonel's company is the right or left center company.

The four eldest captains are on the right of grand-divisions. Officers commanding companies or platoons, are all on the right of the front rank of their respective ones. The regiment will be divided into 2 wings, right and left wing ; four grand-divisions, eight companies or platoons, sixteen sub-divisions, and thirty two sections, when the companies are very strong, each company will be divided into two platoons.

When the 10 companies are with the battalion, they may then, for the purposes of firing or deploying, be divided into five grand-divisions from right to left.

(Page 67.) The battalion companies will be numbered from the right to the left, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. —The sub-divisions will be numbered 1, 2, of each ;—the sections will be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, of each ; the files of companies will also be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. The grenadier and light companies will be numbered separately in the same manner, and with the addition of those distinctions.

These several appellations will be preserved, whether faced to front or rear.

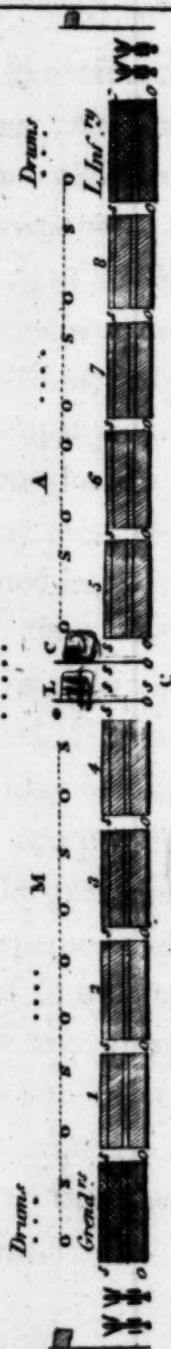
The companies must be equalized in point of numbers, at all times when the battalion is formed for field movement.





Pl. 7.

● ● ● ● Staff  
 ..... Music  
 ..... Fencers  
 .....



*Battalion in close Order.*



The commanding officer is the only officer advanced in front, for the general purpose of exercise when the battalion is single; in the march in line and in the *firings*, he is in the rear of the colours.

(Page 69.) One officer is on the right of the front rank of each company or platoon, and one on the left of the battalion.

In general, officers remain posted with their proper companies, but commanding officers will occasionally make such changes as they may find necessary.

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### BATTALION IN CLOSE ORDER. (page 67.)

See Plate 7.

**RANKS** are at the distance of one pace, supernumerary rank 3 paces from the rear rank, major and adjutant 6 paces in the rear of the 3d and 6th companies.

Lieutenant colonel 6 paces behind the rear, in line with the major and adjutant.

Pioneers 2 deep, 9 paces behind the rear rank.

Drummers 6 paces behind the rear rank of the 2d and 7th companies, grenadier and light infantry drummers 6 paces behind their respective companies.

(Page 68.) The music 3 paces behind the pioneers —staff, 3 paces behind the music.

When the line is halted, and especially during the firings when engaged, the covering serjeants fall back into the fourth or supernumerary rank. The essential use of this rank, is to keep the others closed up during the attack, and to prevent any break beginning in the rear; on this important service, too many officers and non-commissioned officers cannot be employed.

The colours are placed in the front rank between the 4th and 5th battalion companies, each covered by a non-commissioned officer; one directing serjeant is in the front rank betwixt the colours, he is covered by a second in the rear rank, and by a third in the supernumerary rank: The sole business of these 3 serjeants is, when the battalion moves in line, to advance and direct the march.

The march of the battalion in **LINE**, either to front or rear, being the *most important* and most difficult of all movements, every attention of officers and men become peculiarly necessary.

(Page 221.) To attain this end, directing serjeants must be well trained to this peculiar object, on whose exactness of cadence, step, squareness of body, and precision of movement dependance can be had.

## MANNER OF TELLING OFF THE BATTALION.

THE colours are placed in the center of the battalion, and mark the two wings.

Of the officers appointed to carry the colours, the eldest carries the king's, the youngest the regimental colour.

Whenever the right wing advances or retires, the king's colour accompanies it on its flank, to it the men's eyes are directed as their point of dressing.

In the same manner the regimental colour accompanies the left wing.

The company on the right of the colours, is called the right center company, the company on the left of the colours, is called the left center company.

The companies from right to left are told off into right and left companies thus, the grenadiers, 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, are called *right companies*; and the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, light infantry, are called *left*, or *alternate companies*:—each company is divided into right and left sub-divisions; each sub-division into right and left sections, there should be 4 file at least in a section; if however the company is not strong enough to have four sections, it should be divided into three sections, each of which ought to have *five file*.







The Numbers Next to this Line represent the Grenadier Comp<sup>y</sup> and those next the double Line the Right Center Comp<sup>y</sup>; & Sub divisions

<i>Fire twice by Grand Divisions from Right to Left.</i>															
1		2		3		4									
5		6		7		8									
<i>Fire twice by Grand Divisions from Left to Right.</i>															
4		3		2		1									
8		7		6		5									
<i>Fire twice by Comp<sup>y</sup> from Right to Left.</i>															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16								
<i>Fire twice by Comp<sup>y</sup> from Left to Right.</i>															
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1								
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9								
<i>Fire twice by Comp<sup>y</sup> from Center to Flank.</i>															
7	5	8	1	2	4	6	3								
15	18	11	9	10	12	14	16								
<i>Fire twice by Comp<sup>y</sup> from Flank to Center.</i>															
1	3	5	7	8	6	4	2								
9	11	13	15	16	14	12	10								
<i>Fire twice by Sub-divisions from Flank to Center.</i>															
1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2
17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	32	30	28	26	24	22	20	18
<i>Fire twice by Sub-divisions from Center to Flank.</i>															
15	13	11	9	7	5	3	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
31	29	27	25	23	21	19	17	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32

The Double middle Line marks the Center of the Battalion.

The Numbers next to this Line represent the Light Infantry Comp<sup>y</sup> and those next the double Line the Grenadier Comp<sup>y</sup>

Sometimes the wings fire independently of each other by sub-divisions or companies, as if each wing was a separate battalion.

In firing by sub-divisions, when one fires, the next *presents*—when one *presents*, the next is *ready*, keeping up an incessant fire.

(Page 269.) The pause betwixt each of the firing words, *make ready*, *present*, *fire*, is the same as the ordinary time, viz. the 75th part of a minute, and no other pause is to be made betwixt the words.

(Page 270.) In firing by *grand-divisions*, three pauses will be made betwixt the *fire* of each division, and the *make ready* of the succeeding one.

In platoon firing, two pauses will be made.

In firing by wings, one wing will make ready the instant the other is shouldering.

In firing companies by *files*, each company fires independent, when the right files present, the next make ready, and so on.—After the first fire, each man as he loads comes to a recover, and the file again fires without waiting for any other : the rear rank men are to have their eyes on their front rank men, and be guided by, and present with them.

(Page 269.) The advance of the battalion should instantly succeed the forming of the line; and when it arrives and halts at the point where it is to fire, the  
firing

firing ought *instantly* to commence at the word *halt*; for, the battalion having been apprized *during the march*, of the nature of the required firing, no improper delay need therefore be made.

(Page 270.) The line, if *retiring, halts, fronts*, at one command, and instantly begins firing, from the center and not from the flanks. In other cases, and in successive formations, it may begin from whatever division first arrives, and halts on its ground.

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### FIRING IN LINE.

(Sec. 206. p. 349.)

#### *Objects of Fire.*

1. THE chief object of the fire against cavalry is to keep them at a distance, and to deter them from the attack; as their movements are rapid, a reserve is always kept up. But when fire commences against infantry, it cannot, consistent with order, and other circumstances, be too heavy or too quick while it lasts, and till the enemy is beaten or repulsed.

2. The fire of 3 ranks standing is hardly, with our present arms to be required, especially if the ground should be broken, and that the soldiers are loaded with their knapsacks.

*Defensive*

*Defensive Fire.*

3. Where infantry are posted on heights that are to be defended by the fire of musquetry, the front rank will kneel, that one third of the fire that may be given should not be lost, for otherwise the rear rank in such situation could not sufficiently incline their pieces to raise the slope. As soldiers generally present too high, and as fire is of the greatest consequence to troops that are on the defensive, and who are posted if possible on commanding grounds, the habitual mode of firing should therefore be rather at a low level than a high one, and the fire of the front rank kneeling, being the most efficacious as being the most raising, should not be dispensed with when it can be safely and usefully employed.

*In line advancing.*

4. When infantry marches in line to attack an enemy, and in advancing makes use of its fire; it is perhaps better to fire the 2 first ranks only standing, reserving the third, than to make the front rank kneel and to fire the whole; but volleys fired at a considerable distance, or on a retiring enemy, may be given by the three ranks, the front one kneeling.

*Platoon*



*Platoon Firing.*

5. A line posted, or arriving at a fixed situation, will fire by  *platoons*, each battalion independent, and such firing generally commencing from the center of each. The first fire of each battalion will be regular, and establish intervals ; after the  *first fire* each platoon shall continue to fire as soon as it is loaded, independent and as quick as it can, till the battalion or line is ordered to cease.

*File Firing.*

6. Behind a parapet, hedge, or abbatis, the two first ranks only can fire, and such fire may be  *file firing*, deliberate and cool, the 2 men of the same file always firing together : it may begin from the right or left of platoons, and should be taught in situations adapted to it, not in open ground.—Should the parapet, hedge, or abbatis, be but little raised, platoon firing may be used.

*Oblique Firing.*

7.  *Oblique firing* by battalions is advantageous on many occasions, as when it is proper, or that time does not allow to give an oblique direction to part of a line, or that their fire can in this manner be thrown against the opening of a defile, the flanks of a column,

or

or against cavalry or infantry that direct their attack on some particular battalion or portion of the line.

*Regularity of Firing.*

8. As long as the fire by battalion, half battalion, or companies, can be kept up regular, it is highly advantageous and can be at any time stopped; but, should file-firing be allowed, and once begun, unless troops are exceeding cool and well disciplined, it will be difficult to make it finish, and to make them advance in order.

(Page 351.) When a line halts at its points of firing, no time is to be lost in scrupulous dressing, and the fire is instantly to commence.—But a line that halts and is not to fire, or when its firing ceases after the halt, may immediately be ordered to dress from colours to colours.

(Page 267.) The greatest care is to be taken by the officers, &c. in the rear, whose principle attention this is, that the rear ranks are well locked up in the firings, and that in loading they do not fall back—too much attention cannot be payed to this essential object.

*Street Firing.* —

On this head the rules and regulation are silent. I quote with a little deviation from BLAND—4th edition, 1740—article the 7th—p. 86.

*Street*

“ *Street firing* is so called from being obliged to engage in a street, highway, lane, or narrow passage, where no more than 10, 12, 16, or 20 files can march in front ; so that according to the breadth of the place, the platoons must be stronger or weaker.

When the column is in motion, and arrived where the firing is to begin, the commanding officer *from the rear*, gives the word *halt*, the officer commanding the platoon, instantly gives the words *ready, present, fire—recover arms, outwards, face, quick march*.

At the word *recover arms*, the platoon immediately in the rear of the one that has fired recover their arms also, and cock, and when their front is open by the march of the others down their flanks, they march on with recovered arms until they receive from their officer the words *halt, present, fire*, and so on.

As soon as the platoon has got down the flanks, it must form instantly in the rear, and immediately *prime and load without halting*, keeping always their exact distance from the division before them, which would not be the case if they halted to load and shoulder.

When this is to be put in practice on real service, the front of the platoons must not be equal to the breadth of the place it is to engage in ; but there must be a small space of ground or interval left on the

the flanks, that those who have fired may have room to march back and form in the rear.

It is in this manner, when there is not time to raise a breast-work, that a pass, bridge, road, or street, is to be maintained against the enemy, by the platoons sustaining one another, and firing in their turn; which may be continued as long as there is occasion, almost without intermission by one battalion only."

In firing as above described, the colours, &c. must at the first be placed in the rear, and kept there by the sub-divisions as they come down the flanks after firing, forming constantly *in their front*, till the whole business is over.

There are however different methods of retiring the platoons from the front to the rear—

Some are instructed after the word fire, to recover arms, and wheel out the platoon by sub-division from right to left, load, and remain in that position till the last platoon passes them, when they wheel back and form.

Another method, supposing the street to be filled by the platoon, and no room left on the flanks—then by throwing back or retiring a center section of each platoon, the retiring platoon may pass through the center of the column to the rear, it looks well in a drawing, and has a good effect on a day of parade,  
but

but it is too complicated to be attempted with safety in the face of an enemy.

*General observations.*

There is no doubt but that the fire of the musquetry may be deduced to a theory : but far from that being the case, the soldier has no principle given him, for let the distance or situation of the objects be what they may, he fires at random. It is principally owing to the exercise of the target being so little practised, that this ignorance and deficiency of principle is so severely felt.

In our firings the soldier is instructed always to fire low, yet no reason is given him why it should be so, but that the ball rises. To consider this a moment : — The line of level\* and the line of fire† are by no means parallel, for according to the different weights of metal which the barrel has at its breaching,‡ and at its apperture, so they describe an angle more or less acute beyond the tube. As the eye seeks its aim from the

\* LINE OF LEVEL, is the straight line, by which is seen the object on which the ball should be carried to.

† LINE OF FIRE, a straight line which represents the axis of the musket.

‡ To remedy this uncertainty, the Germans, who are so famous for their point blank shots, have their rifle barrels of the same weight of metal, the whole length of the tube.

length of the line of level, it is therefore fixed at the *exterior* of the barrel. But entirely different to this principle, the motional body, the bullet, is impelled from the *interior* part of the instrument, and the length of the line of fire, therefore the line of level and the line of fire cut each other. From the law of attraction imposed on all bodies obliquely thrown, at its delivery from the mouth of the cylinder, the bullet or ball describes a curve, it cuts the line of level at a small distance from the mouth of the barrel: it will at about the distance of 60 toises, or 360 feet be found to be at a foot and a half, or two feet, its greatest elevation above the-line of level. From thence drawn to the earth by gravitation, to which all bodies are subjected; it again inclines to the former line, and at the distance of about 120 toises, cuts it a second time, it is this second point of intersection, which is called the musket shot, or *point blanc*, after which the bullet finishes to describe its *parabola* to the end of its fall. What is here said, is a common property to all fire arms.

It follows, that to make the ball arrive at the mark intended, the sight must not be always precisely leveled at that mark. Suppose a mark six feet high divided into three equal parts—if you stand at  
the



the distance of 50 or 60 toises, or 360 feet, and mean to strike the upper dimension, you must take aim at the middle one 2 feet under the mark, if you mean to strike the middle, you must take aim at the lower dimension, &c.

If you stand at 100 toises, the aim must be taken one foot below the mark, in order to hit it.

If the distance is more than 100 toises, to strike any of the dimensions, aim must be taken *above* the mark, and so keep raising in proportion to the distance.

Suppose a battalion of the enemy in front, if at 300 toises distance, aim should be taken 3 feet over the battalion.

If at 200 toises distance, about a foot and a half.

If at 150, aim should be taken at their hats.

If at 100, the middle of the body, &c.

Although the horizontal shot of a musket may be computed at 180 toises, yet where the fire of a line of infantry can have effect, it is seldom more than at 80 toises, or 160 yards.\*

To facilitate the loading quick, BLAND recommends the cartridges to be made up with such exactness,

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\* See Guibert, v. i. p. 147.

that after they are placed in the muzzle, one thump with the butt-end on the ground will make them run down to the breech of the barrel, which he observes will save the time *usually taken up in ramming*. He goes on to say, "but as the ramming down of the cartridge is, in my opinion, very necessary, I must beg leave to offer some objections against the disusing it." After giving many reasons to prefer using the ramrod, —he says, "For these reasons when the men are not *pressed too close* by the enemy, the ramming down of the cartridge should not be omitted on service."

It appears probable, therefore, that 50 years ago, the soldier seldom drew his ramrod in battle, it is evident that it was not as is now the case, thought to be indispensable.

Many German regiments have their ramrods equally thick at both ends, which prevents the necessity of turning them, and being consequently heavier than ours, one ram down is sufficient.

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#### FORMATION OF GUARDS IN CAMP AND GARRISON.

THERE are three daily beats in camp by the drummers, viz. — The reveillé at day-break, when the

morning-gun is fired, the troop at guard-mounting, and the retreat at sun-set, when the evening-gun is fired. In garrison the tattoo is beat at 8 or 9 at night, for the soldiers to retire to their quarters.

At reveillé beating, the sentries cease challenging, and out-lying picquets or nightly detachments return to camp. The reveillé is beat by the drummers of the quarter-guards, who likewise regulate the other beats. The drummer on the quarter-guard on the right, beats two taps on the drum a quarter of an hour before the time appointed for guard-mounting, and about the same time at sun-set; the drummers of all the other quarter-guards from right to left repeat the same, and as soon as it has reached the guard on the left of all, the drummer of it returns it back again to the right. The first drummer then beats the drummer's call, which likewise goes from right to left, and back again.

If the guards are ordered to mount at nine o'clock, the drum-major of the regiment on the right, orders his drummers to beat off at that hour, the other drum-majors taking the signal from him.

The same is observed at sun-set in beating the retreat, previous to picquet mounting, and evening roll-call.

The

The manner of mounting and relieving the quarter-guard in camp, will suffice as a general direction for mounting and relieving all guards in camp or garrison.

As soon as the taps are given by the drummers of the quarter-guards, the men for guard assemble in their streets, where the orderly corporals examine them, to see that the men are clean, their arms and their accoutrements in good order.

During the beating of the troop, the orderly corporals march the men up to the serjeant's street, facing the parade. On the finishing of the troop, the adjutant on the right of the line, gives the word of command, *advance - to form the guard, march* : all the other adjutants from right to left do the same. The men with carried arms, and non-commissioned officers with recovered arms, both those for guard as well as orderly, march forward in quick time to the line of parade; which having reached, they are again ordered to *form the guard* ; on this they face inwards, and as they come opposite to the colours of their regiment, the center files mark time till those on the right and left come up to them; they are then *halted, fronted, and dressed* in a rank entire. The non-commissioned officers for guard, six paces in front, and the orderly corporals eight paces from them, facing the guard.

The adjutant examines the men's arms, accoutrements and dress; if any thing is amiss, the orderly corporals are answerable for it. Two men are generally turned out to act as orderlies to the commanding officer and the adjutant of the regiment; for that purpose, the cleanest soldiers are made choice of.

The adjutant gives the words of command, *serjeant and corporals, recover arms, right and left face, quick march*; those for guard take post, and the orderly corporals go to their companies.

The guard receives the following words of command from the adjutant, *order arms, fix bayonets, shoulder arms*.

The adjutant then goes up to the officer who is for guard, and tells him, that his guard is ready, the officer then draws his sword, and stands in front of the guard, covering the third file on the right with his sword ported. The music plays a march down the front of the guard, and back again.

As soon as the guards on the right are ready to march off, the drummer beats a signal, which is repeated by the others from right to left, and returned from left to right, on which the subaltern on the right, orders his guard to *march*, as do all the others; the bands of music of each regiment playing a slow march,

march, when the new guard is on the line with the old one, in front of the quarter-guard tents, it is then *halted* and *dressed* by the other. The officer of the old guard orders his men to *present arms*, and the drummers beat a march, which being finished, the officer of the new guard orders his to *present arms*, the drummers likewise beating a march. The officer of the old guard then recovers his sword and proceeds towards the new guard, the officer of which meets him with his sword recovered; the former gives him the report in writing of the detail of the guard, names, and crimes of prisoners, and whether any thing is in charge of the guard; at the same time he drops the point of his sword, as does the other on receiving the report. The officers then return to the front of their guards; the old guard is ordered by its officer to *shoulder arms*, *order arms*, *ease arms*. The officer of the new guard orders his men to *shoulder arms*, and as soon as the corporals of both guards have taken the number requisite for relieving the sentries, the new guard receives the words of command, *order arms*, *ease arms*. During the relieving of the sentries the music plays. The serjeant of the new guard on receiving the report from his officer, goes through the guard tents accompanied



by the serjeant of the old guard, to see the prisoners, if there are any, and what things are in charge of the guard. On the return of the reliefs, the drummer of the old guard on the right of the encampment, gives a signal, which is repeated by the other drummers of the old guards from right to left, and returned back. The officer of the old guard gives the following word of command, *attention, shoulder arms*, and marches them off, either by wheeling or filing, as circumstances may require, to the place of parade where he dismisses them.

The officer of the new guard, the moment the dismounting one has shouldered arms, orders his men to *shoulder arms, present arms*, and the drummer beats a march, which finished, his guard *shoulders arms*, and he *marches* it to take up the ground the other had quitted, he then *halts* and *fronts* his men, and orders them to *lodge* or pile arms.

The dismounting officer, immediately after he has dismissed his guard, presents a written report to the commanding officer of the regiment he belongs to, giving him at the same time the parole of the former day.

The

The quarter-guard consists of a subaltern, and any number of privates, from 18 to 30—its duties are nearly similar to the main guard in towns.

In garrison, the MAIN GUARD is either a captain's or subaltern's guard. Both officers and men of this guard are always of the same regiment.

The duty of this guard is to preserve the peace of the garrison, and to receive all prisoners, whether deserters or otherwise, if there is no provost. At the main-guard, garrison-courts-martial usually sit.

As soon as the officer of the main-guard has mounted, he must get a roll of the men from the serjeant. No non-commissioned officer or private is to quit the guard without his permission, and then for a limited time; to which they must be punctual, on pain of being confined, or standing sentry off their turn. The roll of the guard ought to be frequently called to see that the men are all present. The officer must make the non-commissioned officers do their duty with spirit and regularity. As the room where the men are, is immediately under the inspection of the serjeant, he is to be answerable that no noise, drinking, or gambling, be permitted there.—The officer will visit his sentries frequently, to see that they do their duty, and he must know from the corporal the orders which the sentries have received.

The

The guard must turn out with shouldered arms, whenever the sentry at the door calls, *turn out the guard*. The officer will see the reason for it, and act accordingly. Should a general officer be approaching, he will pay him the compliment due to his rank, after which the guard will lodge their arms. If a sentry should call out the guard in a mistake, it must however fall in, and be returned by the officer in a proper manner.

If a party of men in arms march past the guard, it will turn out; and should a drum be beat, the guard is to present arms, and the drummer of it will beat a march. Where no drum is beat, the guard remains shouldered.

Whenever a croud of people assemble near a guard, the men must be under arms, till such time as the street is clear.

In case of fire, riots, or any disturbance, the officer will turn out the guard, and remain at its head, till he is ordered to act by the general, commandant of the garrison, or officer of the day.

At retreat beating, the guard must remain under arms, till it is finished. The officer may exercise his guard at this time, and if in time of war, the men must prime and load. The guard will turn out at reveillé beating in the morning.

The

The officers are not on any pretence to quit their guards, but be ready to turn out when wanted.

In wet weather bayonets should not be fixed, but all the guards marched off in quick time with secured arms. In such cases no compliments pass between the guards either by drum or otherwise.

### *Picquet Guards.*

Are either a captain's or a subaltern's guard, as the nature of the service may require; they are formed exactly as the other guards, with this difference, that they do not mount till retreat beating. They are to turn out in an instant in the night, in case of alarms in camp or garrison.

The officers and men keep on their cloths and accoutrements while on duty.

For fuller instructions relative to guards, &c.—see WILLIAMSON'S Elements of Military Arrangements.

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## FORMS OF SENDING FOR, AND LODGING THE COLOURS.

### BATTALION IN LINE.

THE commanding officer orders the grenadier drummers to beat the drummer's call, on which the

two

two ensigns who are to carry the colours, recover their swords, face to the right, and march between the line of officers and the front rank, till they come to the head of the grenadiers, where they halt, front, and place their swords across their bodies, the points in the left hands; the drum-major with a party of drummers and fifers, will likewise face to the right, and march to the head of the grenadiers, placing themselves between the ensigns and the front rank. The captain of the grenadiers then orders his company to take *close order*, and will either wheel them by sub-divisions, or march them in one. If by sub-divisions, he places himself on the pivot flank of the first, the eldest lieutenant on that of the second, and the other lieutenant in the supernumerary rank of the first; but if the company is marched in one division, the two lieutenants are in the supernumerary rank: the company then *marches*, in *ordinary time*, to the quarters where the colours are lodged, when it *halts*, and *the rear ranks take open order*, the drum-major unfurls the colours and gives them out of a window to the ensigns, who on halting had sheathed their swords. The captain of grenadiers then orders his men to *present arms*, the officers salute with their swords, and the drummers beat a point of war, which finished, he  
makes

makes them *shoulder arms*, rear ranks take close order, and marches them off in *ordinary time*, the drummers beating the grenadiers march. On arriving at the left flank of the regiment, the company faces to the right, the ensigns with the colours march in front of the line of officers, the grenadier officers between them and the front rank, and the grenadiers in files between the other ranks. The commanding officer of the regiment, as soon as the colours arrive on the left flank, orders the battalion to *present arms*, the officers salute, the music plays "God save the King," and the drummers beat the troop. On the colours arriving in the center of the battalion, the ensigns halt and front, and when the grenadiers have taken post on the right, the battalion is ordered to *shoulder arms*.

When the colours are to be *lodged*, on the drummer's call being beat, the ensigns, drum-major, and a party of drummers and fifers, march and take post in front of the grenadiers. The battalion *presents arms*, officers salute, music plays, and drums beat. On the captain of grenadiers marching off with the colours, the drummers beat the troop. When they arrive at the house or place where they are to be lodged, the drum-major receives them at a window, the grenadiers *present arms*, officers salute, and drummers beat a point



point of war. The ensigns on quitting the colours draw their swords, and salute with the other officers. The captain will either march his company back, or dismiss them, as he may be ordered by the commanding officer.

When the colours are not to be received, or lodged in form, the serjeant-major, with four serjeants in the center of the battalion, will take the colours cased, from, or to the place where they are kept, in the following manner :—serjeant-major, the two front rank serjeants carrying the colours on their shoulders, covered in the rear by the two other serjeants and the drum-major, who is to receive them when they arrive at the place of their destination. No compliment is paid by the battalion in this case, and they are generally sent away when the ranks are closed.\*

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### MILITARY FUNERALS.

WITHOUT enquiring into the origin of military funerals, it will be sufficient to show the form adopted by us. The maxim, at a military funeral is, that every thing be *reversed* as far as possible.

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\* See Reid.

The following form of a colonel's funeral may serve as a model for all others, making allowance for the rank of the deceased.

The party with arms who are to fire over the deceased, form three deep in open ranks, with shouldered arms, and bayonets unfixed, opposite to the place where the corpse lies: on its being brought forth, the officer commanding the party gives the following words of command, *present arms, reverse arms, rear ranks take close order, march. By divisions on the left backward wheel, march, halt dress.* The officer commanding, places himself with the *rear* division, and the youngest *with that in front.* The serjeants reverse their pikes. The officers hold the points of their swords downwards. On the word *march*, the whole step off in ordinary time.

#### THE PROCESSION IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER—

Firing party in sub-divisions.

Drummers, fifers and band of music, beating and playing a dead march:

Chaplain.

The Corpse.

The pall borne by six officers of the same rank as the deceased, in full uniform, black crapes round the  
left

left arms and hilts of their swords, white gloves, scarves, and hat-bands. The sword of the deceased drawn, and placed across the coffin, on which is likewise placed the sash and gorget,

Privates.

Corporals.

Serjeants.

Staff-officers.

Ensigns.

Lieutenants.

Captains.

Major.

Lieutenant-colonel.

Colonel.

The staff-officers, subalterns, and captains walk two and two, all the officers in their full uniform, crapes round their left arms and hilts of their swords. The non-commission officers and privates with their side-arms only. Drums, fifes, and musical instruments covered with crape.

On arriving at the burying-ground, the officer of the firing party gives these words of command, *halt, by sub-divisions on the right and left backwards wheel, march. Halt, on reversed arms, rest.*

The

The corpse and followers pass on, the party is then ordered to *shoulder arms, present arms, shoulder arms, to the right and left wheel and form divisions, march, halt*. On the word march, the party moves on in ordinary time, without music, till it comes to the grave, where the officer orders it *to the right wheel and form line, halt, rear ranks take open order, march*.

The burial service is then performed, and on its being finished, a signal is given by the commanding officer of the regiment to the officer of the party, who makes it *prime and load, make ready, present, fire*: after firing three times, he orders, *half cock, shoulder arms, shut pans, order arms, fix bayonets, shoulder arms, rear ranks take close order, march; by sub-divisions on the left backward wheel, march, halt, dress*. The officer commanding, puts himself at the head of the party, and orders it to march in *quick time*, music playing and drums-beating.

On arriving at the regimental parade, the party is dismissed, as all guards are.

The following have been fixed as firing parties for every rank, from a field-marshal to a private soldier.

A field-marshal's funeral to be attended by six battalions of infantry, and eight squadrons of cavalry.

I

Three

Three rounds of 15 pieces of cannon over the grave.

A general, four battalions and six squadrons. Three rounds of 11 pieces of cannon.

A lieutenant-general, three battalions and four squadrons. Three rounds of nine pieces of cannon.

A major-general, two battalions and three squadrons. Three rounds of seven pieces of cannon.

A brigadier-general, one battalion and two squadrons. Three rounds of five pieces of cannon.

A colonel, by his own regiment, or an equal number by detachment, and three rounds of small arms.

A lieutenant-colonel, by 300 men, and three rounds of small arms.

A major, by 200 men, and three rounds of small arms.

A captain, by his company, with three rounds of small arms.

A lieutenant, by a lieutenant and 36 men, and three rounds of small arms.

An ensign, by an ensign and 27 men, and three rounds of small arms.

Adjutant, surgeon, and quarter-master, the same party as an ensign.

A serjeant,

A serjeant, by a serjeant and 18 men, and three rounds.

A corporal, musician, drummer, fifer, or private, by a serjeant and 12 men, with three rounds.

A non-commissioned officer's or private's burial to be attended by the men of the company.\*

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\* See WILLIAMSON.



FORM OF A REVIEW OF A BATTALION OF  
INFANTRY.

BATTALION IN OPEN ORDER. (*Page 69.*)

COLOURS and officers are 3 paces in the front.

Captains cover the second file from the right of their companies.

Lieutenants the second from the left, and the ensigns opposite the center of their respective companies.

The music form between the colours and the front rank.

(*Page 70.*) Covering serjeants replace their officers.

Pioneers are 6 paces behind the center of the rear rank.

Drummers take the same distance behind their respective divisions.

(*Page 87.*) The major on horse-back on the right, dressing with the line of officers.

The adjutant mounted, is on the left, dressing with the front rank.

The staff place themselves on the right of the front rank of the grenadiers.

The lieutenant-colonel and colonel, dismounted, advance before the colours, the colonel 4 paces and  
the

..... *Pipers*

Snare Drums

SM

LC

Pipers

A

C

*Battalion of 8 Companies drawn up 3. deep & in open order preparatory to the General Salute.*



*General*



the lieutenant-colonel 2 paces from them—the lieutenant-colonel in the rear of the colonel, and on his left.

N. B. The drummers for shew, may be, and generally are divided on the 2 flanks;—the pioneers on the right of the staff.

Four camp colours are to be placed so as to form a square, round the angles of which the wheelings are to be made.

(Page 253.) A fifth camp colour is to be placed 80 or 100 paces in front of the center of the battalion, where the general is supposed to take his station; but although he may choose to quit that position, still the colour is to be considered as the point to which all movements and formations are relative. The colour must be so placed, that the right flank of the divisions, when marching past in review, shall be about 4 yards distant from the general.

### RECEIVING THE GENERAL.

When the reviewing general is within 50 or 60 paces of the center, he will be received with a general salute: the colonel with his back to the regiment, gives the words—

PRESENT—*Arms.*

The men present arms, and the officers salute, taking their time from the flugle man.

(Page 354.) At the first <sup>second</sup> motion of the *present*, officers recover their swords, at the <sup>last</sup> second they drop them, the music will play, and the drums beat.

The colours only salute such persons as from their rank, and by regulation are entitled to that honour.

SHOULDER—*Arms.*

The men shoulder, and at the first motion, officers recover their swords—at the second they bring them across their bodies, and remain perfectly steady and square to the front.

While the general is going round the battalion, every person remains perfectly steady, no compliment is paid.

The music will play and the drums beat, they will cease as soon as the general has returned to the right flank of the battalion.

(Page 254.) While the general is proceeding to place himself in the front, the colonel turns to the regiment and gives the words—

REAR RANKS—TAKE CLOSE ORDER.

*March,*

The

The colonel and lieutenant-colonel will then mount on horse-back in the rear of the center. The colonel gives the words —

COMPANIES, ON YOUR LEFT BACKWARDS  
WHEEL.

*Quick March.*

Pioneers and music are ordered to the head of the column, officers commanding companies must be very attentive when they give the words *halt dress*, to see that they are well obeyed.

—COLUMN—*March.*

(Page 113.) The companies wheel successively at the first and second angles of the ground.

(Page 255.) When the leading company has made the second wheel, it brings them on the line on which they pass the general: each leader of a company, when it has advanced 6 paces from the wheeling point, changes quickly by the rear to the right flank of his company, and gives the words *eyes right*—then, REAR RANKS, *take open order*, which is done by the rear ranks marking time, one and two paces. The music begins to play—the officers move 3 paces in front of the company, dividing the ground equally,



the captain on the right, the lieutenant on the left, and the ensign in the center.

The captain's place is supplied on the right flank by his covering serjeant, who is responsible for keeping the company at the proper wheeling distance from the one preceding it.

The colonel is at the head of the grenadiers or leading company, with the major a little behind him on his left.

(Page 256.) The music are in two ranks, six paces before the colonel.

The pioneers are in two ranks, six paces before the music, having a corporal at their head to lead them.

The drummers and fifers are on the left flank of their respective companies, and the supernumerary serjeants three paces in the rear of their several divisions.

The lieutenant-colonel is in the rear of the light company, the adjutant a little behind him on his left. The colours are 3 paces behind the 4th battalion company, covered by their serjeants. Staff-officers do not march past.

(Page 256.) The officers when within 6 paces of the general, prepare to salute by recovering their swords; they drop them ~~when in a line with the general,~~ and recover them when 10 paces from him,  
without

without in the least altering the rate of march, or impeding the front ranks of their companies.

The commanding officer, when he has saluted at the head of the column, places himself near the general, and remains there till the rear has marched past. The drummers give a roll each, when the officers of their own companies salute.

(Page 257.) The officers commanding companies will, each successively, when he has passed the general by 30 paces, give the words—*rear ranks, take close order,* and will immediately shift to the left, the proper pivot, and each individual of the company resumes the post which he held when the column was first put in motion.

When the 3d wheel is compleated by all the companies, and the leading company is near to where the left of the battalion stood, the colonel gives the word—

HALT.

The whole halt—music ceases.

SUPPORT—*Arms.—Quick March.*

The whole march off in quick time.—No music.

*Marching*

*Marching past in Quick Time.*

The column makes three several wheels, viz.—at the point where the left of the battalion first stood :— at the point where the first wheel was made, and just before making the 3d wheel, the colonel gives the word—

CARRY—*Arms.*

When the 3d wheel is compleated, which places the column on the line of passing the general, the music begin to play. The leading officer of each company shifts to its right by its rear, giving the word, *eyes-right*, and when he has passed the general 30 paces, he will resume his proper pivot flank, giving the word *eyes-left*.

(Page 258.) The supernumerary officers and serjeants march in a rank, in the rear of the companies, at one pace from the rear rank, and officers swords are carried steadily against the right shoulder.

The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant are in the same places as in marching past in ordinary time ; as also drummers, pioneers and music.

In marching past in quick-time, no compliment is paid by officers.

(Page

(Page 317.) When the head of the column approaches to the left of the ground on which it originally received the general, the music will cease.

The colonel gives the words—

### HALT—*March.*

The men carry their arms, and the column takes up the ordinary march, for the purpose of moving on an alignment.

When at the point on the left of the alignment, each officer gives the words—*halt, left wheel, halt-dress, march*—It is scarce necessary to observe, that these words are repeated at *every wheeling point.*

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### *Forming in Line.*

THE column prolongs the alignment, till arrived at the point where its head or right is to be placed, viz. where it originally stood.

When the colonel sees them properly placed in the alignment, he gives the word—

### HALT.

Pivots are concealed if necessary, but should be done instantly; if officers have covered correctly it will be unnecessary, and should be avoided if possible.

LEFT

LEFT—*Wheel into Line.*

Pioneers and music go to their posts behind the center.

QUICK—*March.*

The colonel then cautions the battalion, that it will perform the manual and platoon exercise, he immediately goes to the rear, and the MAJOR advances to the front of the battalion, and gives the words of command.

REAR RANKS, TAKE OPEN ORDER,

*March.*

ORDER—*Arms.*

UNFIX—*Bayonets.*

SHOULDER—*Arms.*

OFFICERS—*Take post in the Rear.*

Officers recover their swords and face to the right.

*March.*

(Page 260.) Officers, colours, &c. march through the several intervals occupied by the serjeants, 3 paces beyond the rear rank.

*Front.*

*Front.*

The officers front, and bring their swords to the port.

The commanding officer, lieutenant-colonel, adjutant, pioneers, music, supernumerary serjeants, drummers, and fifers are at their posts in the rear, as when the battalion is formed at close order, where they remain perfectly steady.

(Page 260.) The major proceeds with the manual as *directed* by regulation, observing that the front rank only comes down to the *last* position of the charge bayonets, the others remain ported. The serjeants who preserve in the front rank the places of the platoon officers, remain there steady during the whole of the manual, except that they charge their pikes at the same time as the bayonets.

The major gives the words,

REAR RANKS, TAKE CLOSE ORDER,

*March.*

Officers, serjeants, colours, and every other individual take their places, as when the battalion is at close order. The major then gives the

CAUTION



CAUTION,  
PLATOON EXERCISE.

When finished, the major goes to his post, the commanding officer comes into the front, and gives the word—

WITH CARTRIDGE—*Prime and Load.*

And then commence the ordered movements.

The flugle man stands opposite the center of the battalion, with his front to the general, and goes through the motions as directed for the manual exercise, &c.

METHOD OF PERFORMING THE EIGHTEEN  
MANŒUVRES ORDERED FOR A REVIEW.

FIRST MANŒUVRE.

*Close Column on a ~~rear~~ Division. (Sec. 137.)*

FORM close column of companies in rear of the grenadiers.

(Sec. 147.) Form close column of two companies *i. e.* in grand-divisions.

(Sec. 150.) Face and march to the right.

(Sec. 149.) Deploy on the rear division.

The column marches quick 20 or 30 paces to the right, and without halting, begins to deploy into line on the rear division. The commander of the battalion gives the word for each grand division to *halt, front.*

The whole is performed in the following manner:

The commanding officer gives the

CAUTION.

The battalion will form a close column of companies in rear of the grenadiers.

REMAINING

## REMAINING COMPANIES,

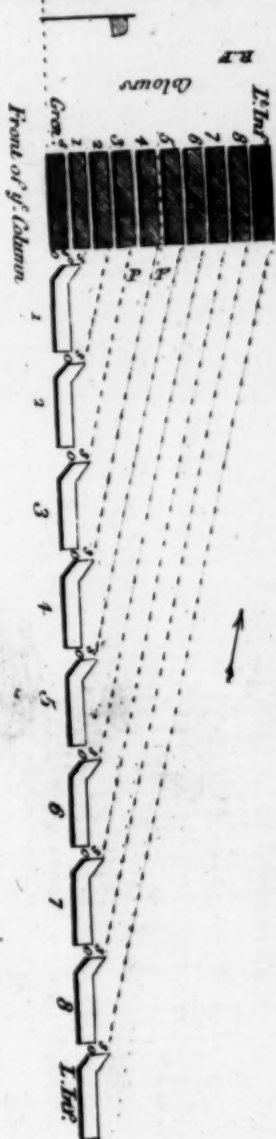
RIGHT—*Face.*

All the companies, except the grenadiers face to the right. The officers commanding companies, and their covering serjeants, post themselves at the head of their files ready to lead, two or three leading files of each company disengage a little to the right.

The officer commanding the grenadier company with his covering serjeant, shifts to the left of his company, the pivot flank. The commanding officer then gives the word—

QUICK—*March.*

All the companies, except the grenadiers, step off at once, and move on in file till they come near the company to be formed on, when the serjeants who were leading the files step briskly forward to mark the situation of their companies in the perpendicular of the front of the column, the covering serjeant of the first company, halts one pace in the rear of the covering serjeant of the grenadier company, carefully covering him, and standing perfectly square in his own person, his own officer also halts close to him, and allows his company to move on in the rear of the serjeant, taking care that the right-hand or leading file  
of



*The Battalion forming close column of companies behind the Grenadier's the right on front.*









Pl. 10.

*1<sup>st</sup> Manoeuvre.*  
*The 1st or alternate Groups leading out in file to form column of Grand divisions.*



*The General.*

of the company, does not pass beyond, but mark time when he comes up to the right-hand file of the grenadiers ; as soon therefore as the officer sees that the left-hand file of his company is in with his covering serjeant, he instantly gives the word, *Halt-Front, Eyes Left*, and having dressed his company correctly, on his covering serjeant, he gives the word—*Eyes-Front*, takes his proper post which his serjeant had kept for him, who immediately covers him, while the officer himself correctly covers the officer and covering serjeant of the grenadier company.

In this manner each succeeding company proceeds till the column is completely formed.

The colours precede the 5th company, and remain on its reverse flank, covered by the serjeants.

The close column is now formed, with the right in front.

The commanding officer gives the.

### CAUTION.

#### FORM COLUMN OF GRAND DIVISIONS.

At this caution, all supernumeraries, *but not the colours*, go to the rear of the column, if not there already.

K

LEFT

**LEFT COMPANIES:****LEFT—Face.**

The left companies immediately face, always to the pivot flank, and their officers take one side step to the right, so as to be clear of their rank.

**March.**

The officers stand fast, the serjeant conducts the divisions, and the officer of each, when it has cleared the standing division, gives the word, *Halt-Front-Dress*—he then steps nimbly to the 3d file of the standing company, and from that gives the word, *March-Halt-Dress*.

The officers commanding the *Right* companies are now on the *right* of each grand-division, the officers commanding the left companies are on the *Left* of each grand-division, their intervals being kept by their serjeants.

**CAUTION.****COLUMN WILL CLOSE TO THE FRONT.****March.**

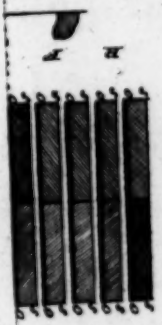
All the divisions step off, except the front one, and each division, when within one pace of the division in its front, gets the word, *Dress*, from the pivot officer of each division. The column of grand-divisions is now formed, and ready to march or deploy.

The

Pl. II.

2<sup>d</sup> Massachus.  
The Column of Grand Divisions formed the Right in front.

Front



The General



W. & A. COMPANY

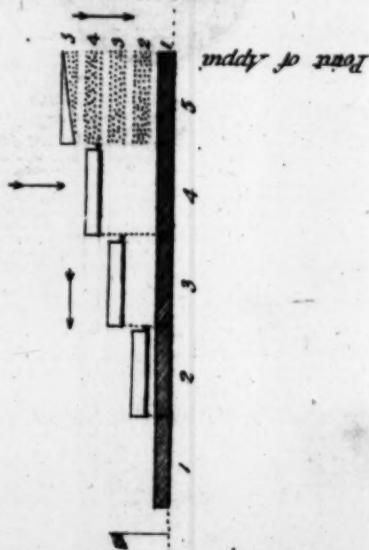






1<sup>st</sup> Manœuvre

*The Column of Ground divisions fixed marching  
to the Right & deploying into line.*



The colours are with their proper division in the column, and that division must of course out flank on the hand, not the pivot.\*

The commanding officer then gives the

### CAUTION.

THE COLUMN WILL TAKE GROUND TO THE  
RIGHT, AND ON THE MARCH DEPLOY ON  
THE REAR GRAND-DIVISION.

At this caution, a serjeant immediately steps out from the rear division, and places himself on the pivot flank of the front grand-division, when the rear grand-division is halted, this serjeant halts also, and instantly fronts, remaining perfectly steady to mark the ground for the rear grand-division to march up to.

The commanding officer then gives the

### CAUTION,

### RIGHT—Face.

The column faces to the right.

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\* Some regiments leave a space between the 3d and 4th grand-divisions for the colours to prevent the out-flanking.

**QUICK—March.**

When the column has marched as far as the commanding officer sees necessary, generally 20 or 30 paces, he gives the

**CAUTION,****REAR GRAND-DIVISIONS,****HALT—Front.**

When he sees that the division immediately before the rear one has cleared its front, he gives the

**CAUTION,****FOURTH GRAND-DIVISION,****HALT—Front.**

And so of all the rest.

As soon as the rear grand-division, after it has received the word *Halt-Front*, finds its flank free by the *Halt-Front* of the division that was immediately before it, at that instant the officer *on the left*, gives it the word *March*.

The grand-division marches steadily till it places its pivot flank, the left, close to the serjeant who had stepped out to mark the ground for it ; it then receives

receives the word, *Halt-Dress*, from the officer on the *Left*, he dresses the grand-division, *from* the standing serjeant, *the point of Appui*, to the camp colour, the point of *formation*, on the right; as soon as the dressing is finished, he shifts to the right of his company.

The rear grand-division being dressed, the grand-division next to it is marched up and dressed on it, exactly as the rear one had dressed on the standing serjeant, and so division after division, till all are in line. If the deployment be correctly made, the 1st. grand-division has only to *Halt-Front*, as it is already in the true line.

Much of the exactness of this, and every deployment of the same kind, must depend on the accuracy of the mounted officer, who halts and fronts each grand division; for this purpose he must be in the rear of the column. If he is confused, all will be deranged.

Supernumerary officers and serjeants, drums, music and pioneers, halt with their respective grand-divisions, and as they are *Halted* and *Dressed*, take their proper stations in the rear.

The line is now formed to the general's left.

Observe—When the column deploys on the rear-division, it faces from the pivot flank, which then becomes the following one.

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SECOND MANŒUVRE.

CLOSE COLUMN ON A FRONT DIVISION.

(Sec. 137.)

FORM close column of companies in front of the left.

(Sec. 147.) Form close column of two companies,

(Sec. 150.) Face and march to the left.

(Sec. 148.) Deploy on the front division.

The column marches quick, 30 or 40 paces to the left, and without halting begins to deploy on the front division.

The commanding officer of the battalion gives the word for each division to *Halt, Front.*

The whole is performed in the following manner :

The commanding officer gives the

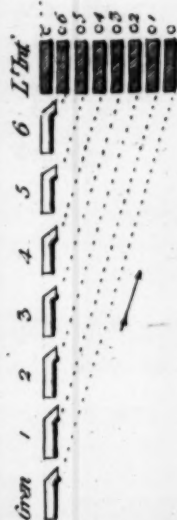
CAUTION,





2<sup>nd</sup> Manœuvre

Battalion forming close column of companies in the front of the Light Infantry the Right in front.



**CAUTION:**

THE BATTALION WILL FORM CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES IN FRONT OF THE LIGHT INFANTRY.

**REMAINING COMPANIES,****LEFT—Face.**

The officers commanding companies and their covering serjeants, post themselves at the head of their leading files, heads of files disengage.

**QUICK—March.**

The covering serjeant of the 8th company steps briskly forward till he comes in *front* of the light infantry officer, and three paces from him, he faces him, then being certain that he is in a true line with him—he immediately goes to the right about, and stands perfectly steady and square to his front. The officer leads on the company till he places his pivot-man close to the serjeant; he then gives the word, *Halt-Front-Dress*, replaces his serjeant, who immediately covers him, and then the officer gives the word, *Eyes-Front*.

In this manner each succeeding company proceeds till the column is completely formed.

The colours move in rear of the 5th company.

The column of grand-divisions is formed and closed up, exactly as directed in the first manœuvre.

The commanding officer then gives the

**CAUTION.**

THE COLUMN WILL TAKE GROUND TO THE LEFT, AND ON THE MARCH DEPLOY ON THE FRONT GRAND-DIVISION.

**LEFT—Face.**

The column faces to the left.

**QUICK—March.**

When the column has marched 30 or 40 paces, then the commanding officer gives successively, and in due time, to each grand-division, the word *Halt-Front*. The inward officer of each grand-division, that is the officer on the right, when it has halted and fronted, gives his words, *Dress, March, Halt-Dress*, and the outward officer, that is the officer on the left, remains on the flank of the division in the line, till the succeeding officer, having so dressed his grand-division, comes to replace him; he, (the officer on the left) then replaces his covering serjeant on the right of his proper company.

In this manner, division after division comes up into line, and the supernumeraries, &c. also gradually take their place in the rear.

Observe

Pl. 1.

<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup> <sup>8</sup> <sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>11</sup> <sup>12</sup> <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup> <sup>15</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> <sup>20</sup> <sup>21</sup> <sup>22</sup> <sup>23</sup> <sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> <sup>26</sup> <sup>27</sup> <sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup> <sup>30</sup> <sup>31</sup> <sup>32</sup> <sup>33</sup> <sup>34</sup> <sup>35</sup> <sup>36</sup> <sup>37</sup> <sup>38</sup> <sup>39</sup> <sup>40</sup> <sup>41</sup> <sup>42</sup> <sup>43</sup> <sup>44</sup> <sup>45</sup> <sup>46</sup> <sup>47</sup> <sup>48</sup> <sup>49</sup> <sup>50</sup> <sup>51</sup> <sup>52</sup> <sup>53</sup> <sup>54</sup> <sup>55</sup> <sup>56</sup> <sup>57</sup> <sup>58</sup> <sup>59</sup> <sup>60</sup> <sup>61</sup> <sup>62</sup> <sup>63</sup> <sup>64</sup> <sup>65</sup> <sup>66</sup> <sup>67</sup> <sup>68</sup> <sup>69</sup> <sup>70</sup> <sup>71</sup> <sup>72</sup> 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<sup>1123</sup> <sup>1124</sup> <sup>1125</sup> <sup>1126</sup> <sup>1127</sup> <sup>1128</sup> <sup>1129</sup> <sup>1130</sup> <sup>1131</sup> <sup>1132</sup> <sup>1133</sup> <sup>1134</sup> <sup>1135</sup> <sup>1136</sup> <sup>1137</sup> <sup>1138</sup> <sup>1139</sup> <sup>1140</sup> <sup>1141</sup> <sup>1142</sup> <sup>1143</sup> <sup>1144</sup> <sup>1145</sup> <sup>1146</sup> <sup>1147</sup> <sup>1148</sup> <sup>1149</sup> <sup>1150</sup> <sup>1151</sup> <sup>1152</sup> <sup>1153</sup> <sup>1154</sup> <sup>1155</sup> <sup>1156</sup> <sup>1157</sup> <sup>1158</sup> <sup>1159</sup> <sup>1160</sup> <sup>1161</sup> <sup>1162</sup> <sup>1163</sup> <sup>1164</sup> <sup>1165</sup> <sup>1166</sup> <sup>1167</sup> <sup>1168</sup> <sup>1169</sup> <sup>1170</sup> <sup>1171</sup> <sup>1172</sup> <sup>1173</sup> <sup>1174</sup> <sup>1175</sup> <sup>1176</sup> <sup>1177</sup> <sup>1178</sup> <sup>1179</sup> <sup>1180</sup> <sup>1181</sup> <sup>1182</sup> <sup>1183</sup> <sup>1184</sup> 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Pl. 35.

2<sup>d</sup> Manœuvre.

The Column of Grand Divisions deployed to left into line.



The General

Observe—When the column deploys on a front-division, it faces *to* the pivot flank, which then becomes the leading one.

### THIRD MANŒUVRE.

#### CLOSE COLUMN ON A CENTRAL DIVISION FACING TO THE REAR.

( *Séc.* 138. )

FORM close column of companies on a central company, either flank in front, and facing to the rear.

(*Séc.* 143.) Countermarch of each division in close column.

(*Séc.* 146.) Deploy on any central named company.

The close column is formed facing to the rear, it then countermarches each division, so as to return to the proper front. In the central deployment by companies, the company officers give the words to *Halt-Front*.

The whole is performed in the following manner :

The

The commanding officer gives the

CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL FORM A CLOSE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT CENTER COMPANY, FACING TO THE REAR.

RIGHT CENTER COMPANY,

RIGHT—*Face.*

The company immediately faces to the right.

RIGHT—COUNTERMARCH.

QUICK—*March.*

As soon as it has countermarched, its own officer gives it the words, *Halt-Front, Dress* by the rear rank of the 3<sup>rd</sup> company; he is then on his pivot flank, the right of the company. The colours and center serjeants countermarch with this company.

REMAINING COMPANIES,

OUTWARDS—*Face.*

The companies on the right of the right center company, face to the right, those on the left of it, face

Pl. 16.

5<sup>th</sup> Massacre.  
Right Under Company fixed to the Rear.



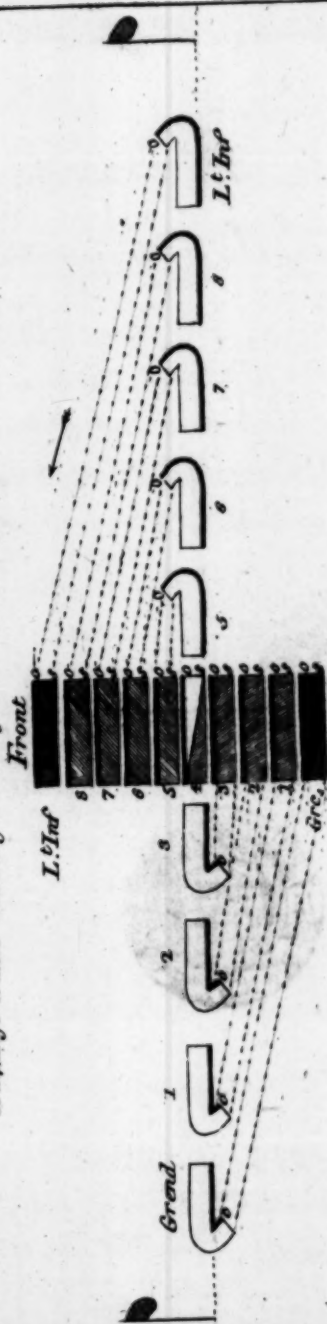
The General







3. 4 Manœuvre.  
 Company's counter marching & forming Column on the right Center comp<sup>d</sup> facing to the rear.



The General

to the left, officers and covering serjeants move to the head of the files.

### TO THE LEFT—COUNTERMARCH.

#### QUICK—*March.*

The officers lead the files, the whole step off at once; the companies of the left-wing, No. 5, 6, 7, 8, and light infantry, file one after another in the front of the right center company. The right wing, No. 1, 2, 3, and grenadiers, file one after another into the rear of the right center company, the serjeants must be very careful to follow the instructions as in the 1st. and 2d. manœuvre.

Each company as it completes its countermarch, receives the words, *Halt-Front, Dress*, from its own officer, who is now on the pivot-flank, the right.

The column now stands facing to the rear, with its left in front.

#### COLUMN.

#### LEFT—*Face.*

The column immediately faces to the left, officers, &c. move to the heads of the files to lead them. *All the covering serjeants stand fast,*

**THE LEFT COMPANIES WILL LEAD OUT.**

**QUICK—March.**

The left, or alternate companies, that is, No. 1, 3, 5, 7, light infantry, march out in quick time; when they have cleared the standing companies about 4 or 5 paces, the colonel gives the word—

*Halt.*

**CAUTION.**

**THE WHOLE WILL COUNTERMARCH TO THE  
LEFT.**

**TO THE LEFT—COUNTERMARCH.**

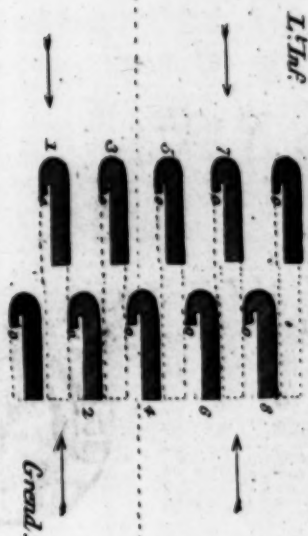
**QUICK—March.**

The whole, except the covering serjeants, who face to the right about, instantly countermarch, the *right* companies, i.e. grenadiers, 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, countermarch on their own ground exactly. The left companies, 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, light-infantry, continue their march until they fill the intervals they had quitted. The officers of each company give the words, *Halt-Front, Dress*, as their companies finish the countermarch, which is completed when the leading man of each front rank arrives at his respective serjeant.

When

Pl. 18.

*3<sup>d</sup> Manoeuvre*  
*Column faced to the left to Counter-Marching on the same Ground to bring the right in front.*



*Point of Formation*

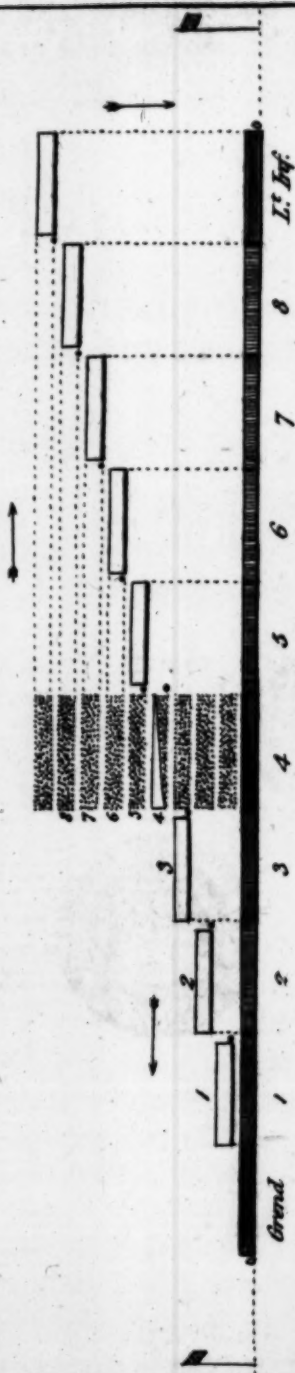
*Point of Formation*

*The Colonel*









### 3<sup>rd</sup> Manoeuvre.

*Column deploying into line on the right center Company flanking to both Flanks.*



When the countermarch is finished, the column stands with its right in front, as in the 1st. manoeuvre, and its center opposite the general.

### CAUTION.

**THE COLUMN WILL DEPLOY ON THE RIGHT: CENTER COMPANY.**

The right center company stands fast.

**REMAINING COMPANIES,**

**OUTWARDS—Face.**

The companies on the right of the right center, face to the right, those on the left of it, face to the left.

**QUICK—March.**

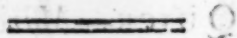
The covering serjeant of the right center company steps up to the left flank of the grenadiers, and remains there: as soon as the flanks of the right-center company are clear, the officer commanding it gives the word *March*, and when he arrives close to his covering serjeant, who occupies the exact ground quitted by the grenadier officer, he then with great correctness *Halts* and *Dresses* his company on the serjeant, to the point of formation on the right, and then giving the words, *Eyes Front*, shifts to the right of his company.

When

When the remaining companies are clear of each other's flanks, they get the words, *Halt-Front, March*, from their own officers. The 3d. company dresses from the *right* of the right center company, its point of *Appui*, to the distant point of formation on the right, the other companies of the right-wing dress in the same manner on the standing companies as they severally come up into line.

When the 5th, or left center company, has marched up to its point of *Appui*, the left flank of the right center company, its officer *from* that point dresses his company *to* the point of formation on the *left*.

In this manner each company proceeds till all are in line on their original ground, the center opposite the general.



#### SOME NECESSARY OBSERVATIONS RELATIVE TO THE COLUMN.

(*Sec. 150.*) THE column must always be well closed up before it deploys.

Rear ranks are one foot asunder.

Divisions are one pace asunder.

Officers and covering serjeants, are on the pivot flanks of their companies.

The *left* when the right is in front.

The *right* when the left is in front.

Colours,

Colours, supernumerary officers and serjeants, are on the reverse flank.

The colonel is in the front of the column, and places himself before the officer of the leading company, and from thence judging the perpendicular of the column, will attend to the officers covering each other in that direction as they come up.

(Sec. 137.) The rest of the mounted officers, music, drummers and pioneers are in the rear of the column.

Artillery is either in the front, or on the reverse flank of the column when in march.

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#### FOURTH MANŒUVRE.

##### CHANGE OF POSITION IN OPEN COLUMN.

( Sec. 108. )

WHEEL back into open column of companies, the right in front.

(Sec. 111.) March forward 30 or 40 paces.

(Sec. 126.) Enter an oblique line, the 3d or 4th leading companies, by wheeling successively to the left, a half wheel, Halt.

(Sec. 126.) The rear companies file into column.

(Sec. 118.) Wheel up into line.

The

The battalion thus, at an intermediate point, enters an alignment, on which it is to form.

It is performed in the following manner:

The commanding officer gives the

### CAUTION,

COMPANIES ON THE LEFT BACKWARDS WHEEL.

Left-hand men of companies face inwards to their companies.

Officers step nimbly to the front of their companies, the serjeant of the right-company steps back, and remains to mark the spot where the wheeling man of his company is to rest, when the quarter-circle is completed: the other companies conform to this, each company standing perpendicular to the base line on which its pivot is placed.

### QUICK—*March,*

All the companies wheel back the quarter-circle on the principle already laid down. (Sec. 108.)

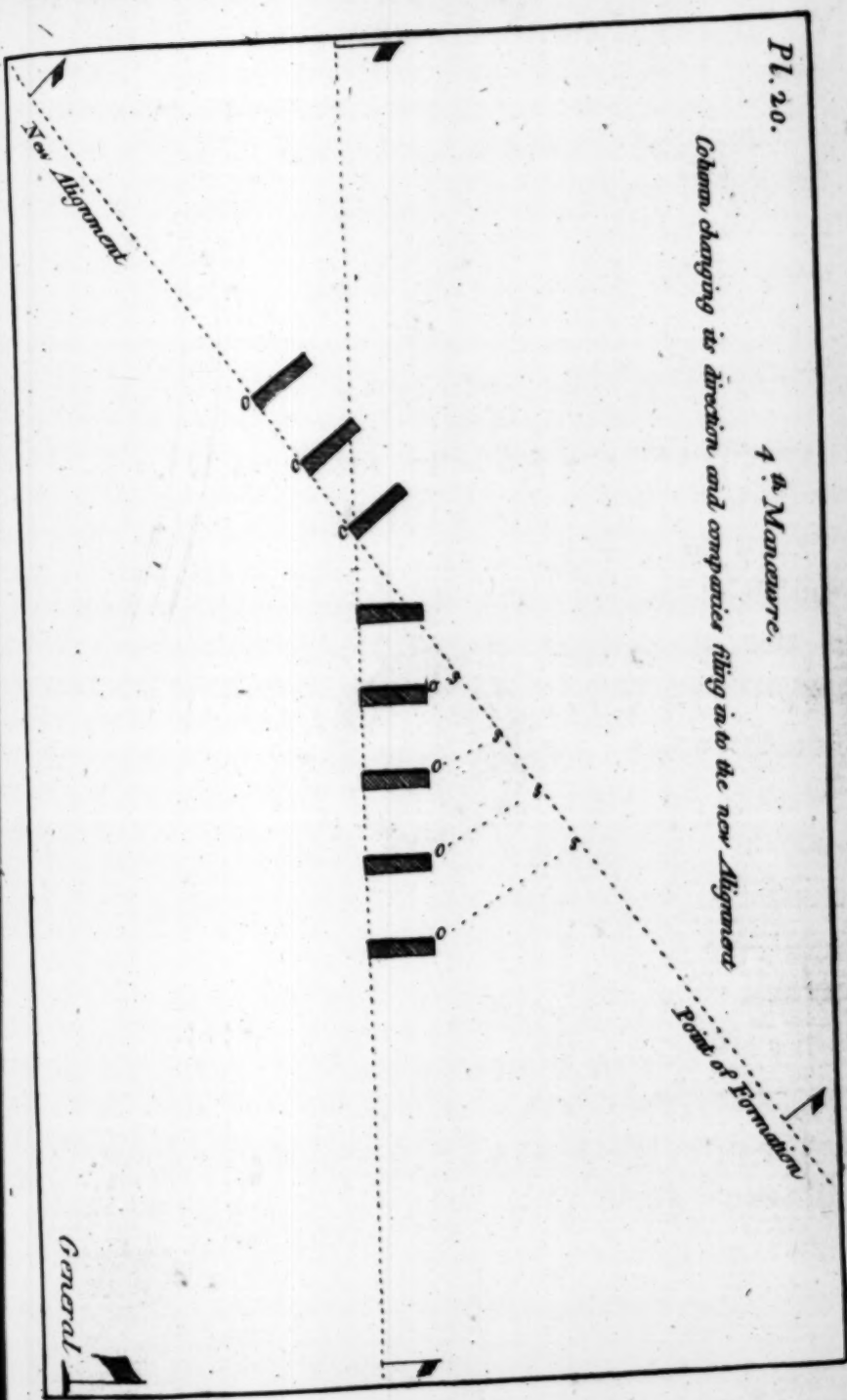
Officers *Halt-Dress* their companies, and then giving the words, *Eyes-Front*, remain on the pivot flank of their companies.

The battalion is now in open column of companies, the right in front.

Pl. 20.

4<sup>th</sup> Manoeuvre.

Column changing its direction and companies filing in to the new Alignment



General





The commanding officer gives the words—

**COLUMN—*March.***

When the column has marched in ordinary time 30 or 40 paces, then the commanding officer gives the

**CAUTION.**

**THE COLUMN WILL CHANGE ITS DIRECTION  
TO THE LEFT.**

The adjutant places two camp colours in an oblique direction to that line on which the column is moving to, the left of the pivot flank of the column. One colour is placed close to the pivot flank of the grenadiers, or leading company, where the new direction is to be taken, the other colour is placed considerably more to the left oblique, to where the line is to be formed, and a third colour is placed a distance in the rear, in line with the other. When the leading company comes near the first colour, it makes a half wheel on a moveable pivot, by its own officer giving the word—*Right Shoulders-Forward*—he keeps his eye fixed on the distant camp colour to which he steadily marches.

Each company, as it comes near the first colour, exactly conforms to what has been done by the leading company, on the principle of the moveable pivot; when the commanding officer sees as many companies wheeled into the new alignment as he judges sufficient, generally three, he then gives the words—

COLUMN,

HALT.

He then gives the

CAUTION.

THE REAR COMPANIES WILL FILE INTO THE  
NEW ALIGNMENT.

REAR COMPANIES,

RIGHT—*Face.*

The rear companies, that is, all the companies that have not made the half-wheel into the new alignment, immediately face to the right, the officers move to the heads of files.

The covering serjeants of all the rear companies, step briskly on to mark the new alignment, where the left flank of their several companies are to be placed, —they take up their distances from the rear of the  
pivot-





pivot-flank of the company, which last arrived in the new direction, and cover the pivots correctly.

**QUICK—March.**

Each company moves to its covering serjeant, where its officer halts, and the company passes in rear of the serjeant, till its left flank is in with him. He then gives the words, *Halt-Front, Dress.*

The commanding officer then gives the

**CAUTION.**

**COLUMN,**

**TO THE LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE,**

**QUICK—March.**

The serjeant of the grenadiers moves quickly to the right, and places himself in line with the pivots; the rest of the covering serjeants go as usual to their right flanks to keep the place for their officers. When the wheel is completed, the company officers give the words, *Halt-Dress*, from the 3d file on their right, to the camp-colour on the left, and immediately replace their covering serjeants.



## FIFTH MANŒUVRE.

WING THROWN BACK. (*Sec. 160.*)

THE left company is wheeled back, till parallel to the original position.

The rest of the companies wheel into Echellon.—March to the rear.—Form on the left company.

The whole companies wheel back at the same time; the left company twice the number of paces that the others do.

Should it be necessary for the subsequent movements, the line may retire 50 or 60 paces, and then front.

It is performed in the following manner :

The commanding officer gives the

## CAUTION.

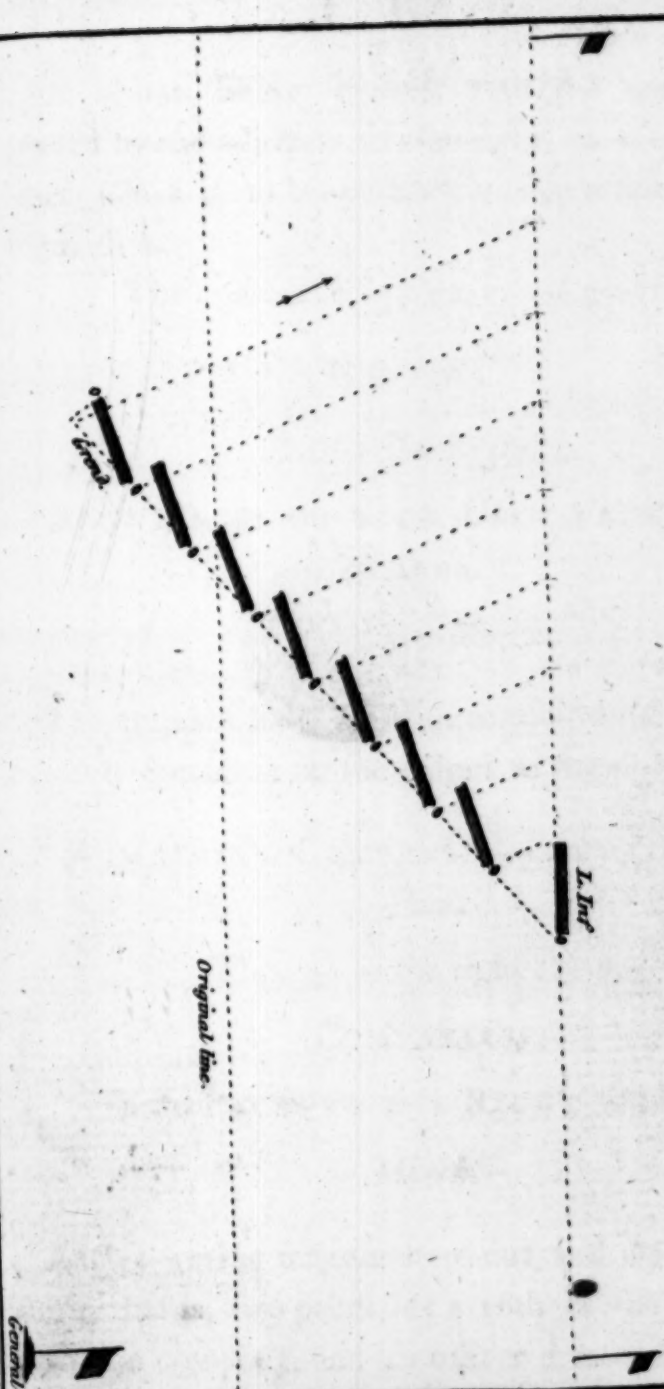
The left, or light infantry company, will wheel four paces backwards on its left ; the remaining companies will go to the right about and wheel two paces to their right,—or, they may, if so ordered, wheel backward into Echellon.

The covering serjeant of the left company now steps to the rear, and on the 8th file from the pivot, marches the named number of paces, and comes to the  
right

# *S. A. Manoeuvre.*

*Wing thrown back by Echelon movement.*

*P. 22.*





right about, lining himself with the camp colour, placed by the adjutant on the right, to mark the new line, which is to be parallel to the original line of formation.

The commanding officer then gives the

CAUTION.

LEFT COMPANY,

FOUR PACES ON YOUR LEFT BACKWARDS

WHEEL.

QUICK—*March.*

The serjeant halts the company, and the officer accurately dresses it on the colour to the right.

REMAINING COMPANIES—RIGHT ABOUT

*Face.*

They go to the right about.

COMPANIES,

TWO PACES TO THE RIGHT WHEEL,

*March.*

Each covering serjeant steps out, and marks the distance, that is, two paces, or a 16th of the circle, he halts the company, and his officer dresses it.

The battalion now stands in Echelon, with its rear ranks in front, the officers have shifted to the inner flank of their several companies.

THE BATTALION WILL MARCH IN ECHELLON,  
AND FORM LINE ON THE LEFT COMPANY.

*March.*

The officer commanding the company next to the standing one, lets his company march on a full pace beyond it, places himself on the third file, on the right of the standing company, and then gives his company the words, *Halt-Front, Dress-up*—he accurately dresses them on the camp colour on the right, then gives the word, *Eyes-Front*, and places himself on the right of his company; every other company does the same till the line is formed, it is then parallel to its original line of formation, but more retired by the length of five companies, supposing the battalion consisted but of eight, and that three wheeled into the oblique alignment. The battalion is to the general's left.

N. B. To follow the plan as laid down in the last plate of the Rules and Regulations, the battalion should now go to the right about, retire 50 or 60 paces, and then halt-front.

## SIXTH MANŒUVRE.

COUNTERMARCH AND CHANGE OF  
POSITION.( *Sec. 101.* )

WHEEL back into open column, the right in front.

(*Sec. 100.*) Countermarch companies by files.

(*Sec. 138.*) March in column 30 or 40 paces.—  
Head division halts close to the head of column.

(*Sec. 189.*) Form solid square and prepare for  
firing, re-form in close column.

(*Sec. 153.*) Open out to open column from the  
rear, and halt.

(*Sec. 101.*) Change head of column by the coun-  
termarch of companies, from the rear to the front.—  
Column moves on and halts.—Wheel up into line.

After the countermarch by files, the column stands  
with its left in front.—The column closes in quick  
time.—The square is formed, and close column re-  
formed.—The column opens out in quick time from  
its rear division and halts.—The countermarch of  
companies from the rear to the front, is in ordinary  
time.—When the line is formed, it is then to the ge-  
neral's right, and with its rear to him.

The whole is performed in the following manner :



The commanding officer gives the

CAUTION.

COMPANIES ON THE LEFT BACKWARDS WHEEL.

QUICK—*March.*

The battalion breaks into open column of companies, the right in front.

CAUTION.

COLUMN WILL CHANGE ITS FRONT BY THE  
COUNTERMARCH OF COMPANIES TO THE RIGHT.

COMPANIES,

RIGHT—*Face.*

At this word, the whole face to the right, each company officer will immediately quit the pivot, and place himself on the right of his company, and his covering serjeant will advance to the spot which he has quitted, and face to the right about.

RIGHT COUNTERMARCH,

QUICK—*March.*

At the word MARCH, the whole move, the officer wheels short round to the right, and proceeds, followed  
by

by his files of men, till he has placed his pivot front rank man close to his serjeant, who remains immovable. Each officer instantly gives the words, *Halt-Front, Dress*, to his company, so as to have it square, and closed to the right, which is now the pivot flank, and on which the officer now replaces his serjeant, who falls back behind the rear rank. The column at present stands faced to its former rear, with the left in front.

The commanding officer then gives the command,

#### COLUMN—*March.*

The column marches 30 or 40 paces.

#### COLUMN WILL CLOSE TO THE FRONT.

The leading company immediately halts, and the remaining companies each halt within one pace of the company in its front.

Officers must be very careful to *Halt-Dress* their companies correctly, as this is preparatory to forming the solid square.

Observe—That the column may be closed at the option of the commander, either in this manner, or  
by

by the head division continuing its march, and the rear ones being ordered to MARCH QUICK into close column, and successively to resume the ordinary march.

The commanding officer then gives the words—

### FORM SOLID SQUARE,

All the companies composing the front half of the column, *i. e.* the left wing, take one pace forward, except the light-infantry, which stands fast.

The two last companies, close up one and two paces to the company before them.

Then the commanding officer gives the words—

### SUB-DIVISIONS,

#### ONE PACE TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT,

#### *March.*

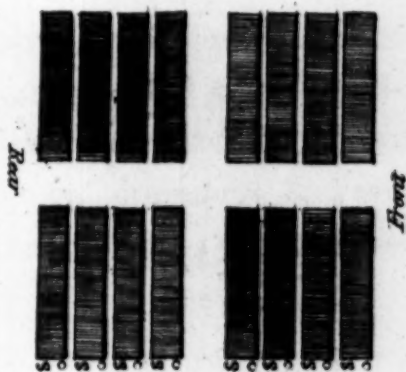
The whole companies make an interval of two paces in their center, by their sub-divisions taking each one pace to the flanks.

Two officers with their serjeants, place themselves on each of the front and rear intervals, two officers  
with

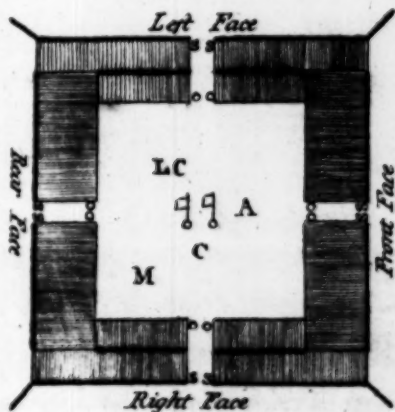
# 6<sup>th</sup> Manœuvre

Pl. 25

*Cohann halted & opened from the center to form solid square.*



*Solid Square preparatory to firing.*





with their serjeants, also take post in each of the increased intervals in the center of the sides ; and a serjeant *takes the place* of each flank front rank man of the first division, and of each flank rear rank man of the last division : all the other officers, serjeants, the 4 displaced men, drummers, &c. assemble behind the center of the companies which are to form the *flank faces*.

#### FOUR FILES.

##### OUTWARDS—*Face*.

The two rear companies face to the right about, and four files, supposing the companies of 12 files each, on each flank of all the companies, except the grenadiers and light-infantry, face outwards, the whole lining with the flanks of the front companies, and dressing in ranks from front to rear.

##### QUICK—*March*.

The 5th file from each flank of all the companies, except the two first and two last, followed by the front rank man of the 6th file, move up to right and left, and respectively fill up the interval between their own and the preceding division ; the remainder of the men of the side-divisions, arrange themselves to their right  
and



and left, forming close in the rear of their own divisions respectively.

The whole thus stand faced outwards, and formed at least 4 deep, with 2 officers and their serjeants in the middle of each face to command.

The officers commanding companies may fill the intervals as follows:

The grenadier and first company in the rear face.

The light-infantry, and 8th company in the front, face.

Second and third in the right face.

Fourth and fifth in the left face.

Each covered by his serjeant.

All the other officers, as well as serjeants, displaced men, &c. are in the void space in the center behind their companies; and the files of the officers in the faces, may be completed by serjeants, &c. from the interior, in such manner as the commandant may direct.

The mounted officers pass into the center of the square by the rear face.

Whatever is the strength of the companies which compose the flank sides, the whole of them will face outwards, except their four center files, which are always reserved for filling up the intervals.

The

The commanding officer gives the words,

**PREPARE FOR FIRING.**

The two first ranks all round, kneel and slope their bayonets; the two next ranks will fire standing, and all the others will remain in reserve; the file coverers behind each officer of the sides, will give back, and enable him to stand in the third rank: they are replaced by their serjeants, who with the serjeants in the angles, slope forward their pikes, at the same time that the men slope their bayonets.

Commanding officer gives the words,

**COMMENCE INDEPENDENT FIRING.**

On the close of the preparative, the two standing ranks immediately commence file-firing from the right of each face.

The firing ceases on the beat of the general.

The kneeling ranks are then ordered to fire.

**KNEELING RANKS,**

**PRESENT—*Fire.***

If the commanding officer chuses, the kneeling ranks may load again without rising up, otherwise they immediately rise up after firing.

**PRIME**

## PRIME AND LOAD.

When the commanding officer sees it proper to reduce the square, he gives the words—

## FORM CLOSE COLUMN.

The files that faced outward come to their proper front, those in the interval, that is, the 5th file and front rank man of the 6th face about.

QUICK—*March.*

The front company takes one pace forward, and the two rear companies, that is, the grenadiers and first company, one and two paces forward, and then face about. The files from the intervals take their proper places, officers, serjeants, displaced men, &c. will quit the interior, move to their several stations, and the companies that composed the flank faces, will be completed.

Not to multiply words of command, the best method to close the sub-divisions, &c. is to move the column immediately, by giving the word

COLUMN—*March,*

Either in quick or ordinary time, as the commanding officer sees proper.

When

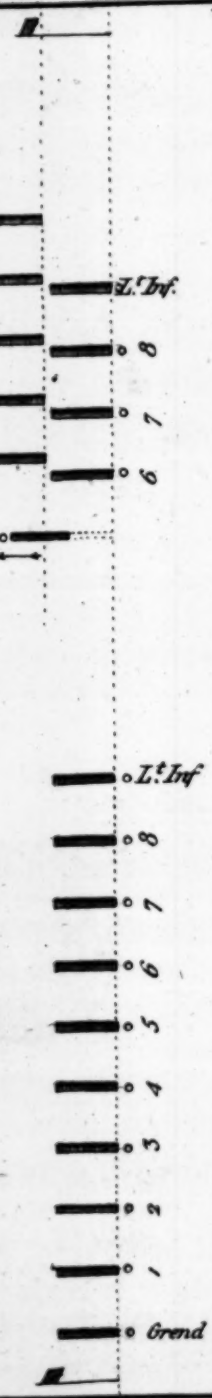


# 6<sup>th</sup> Manoeuvre.

Pl. 24

The Column changing its head by  
bringing the right in front.

Open Column halted the left in front  
preparatory to its Countermarch



When the column has marched as far as the commandant judges proper, he gives the words—

**COLUMN WILL OPEN FROM THE REAR.**

The officer commanding the rear company, immediately gives the word to his company, **GRENADIERS, Halt**, and immediately gives the caution to the company in his front—**FIRST COMPANY**—and when he sees it exactly at a proper wheeling distance from him, he gives the word, *Halt*—the officer commanding the first company, when he has halted, gives the same caution and command to the second, the second to the third, &c. and so on in succession, till the column is opened out.

The commanding officer now gives the

**CAUTION,**

**THE COLUMN WILL CHANGE ITS HEAD BY THE**

**COUNTERMARCH OF COMPANIES**

**FROM THE REAR.**

**RIGHT WING—To the Front.**

The grenadier officer gives the word, **GRENADIERS, Left, Face**—he, and his covering serjeant immediately shift to the left to lead the files—*Quick, March,*

till



till his *right* flank can freely pass near the *left* flank of the others; he then gives the words—*Halt-Front-March*, close by the right flank of the company then preceding him: the officer commanding that company, as soon as the other approaches him, orders, COMPANY, *Left-Face, Quick-March*, behind the now leading one, *Halt-Front*, when he covers, and then *March*, when at the due wheeling distance. All the other companies successively perform the same operation; and when the light-company has taken its place in the rear, the whole column is in perfect order, with its right in front.

COLUMN—*Halt*.

COMPANIES TO THE LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE.

QUICK—*March*.

The battalion is now in line, considerably to the general's right, and with its rear to him.

Observe—That some regiments at review, in the countermarch from the rear to the front, face their companies to the *right*, and bring them out on that side, contrary to the *general principle*, that the divisions which advance come out always on the side to which front is to be made, and on which the enemy, is placed, because then with the divisions which are free, he can be opposed, while the others are moving behind the line.

SEVENTH



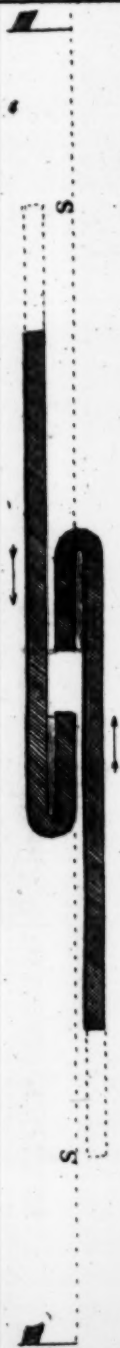
7<sup>th</sup> Manœuvre.

*The Wings faced inwards preparatory to the Countermarch.*





*Battalion countermarching by files on its centre.*



SEVENTH MANŒUVRE.

COUNTERMARCH BY FILES ON THE CENTER OF  
THE BATTALION.

(Sec. 98.)

THIS brings back the battalion to its original front.

The commanding officer gives the

CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL COUNTERMARCH FROM  
ITS CENTER, AND ON ITS CENTER BY FILES.

WINGS,

INWARDS—*Face.*

The whole face to the colours, which stand fast, and a serjeant remains to mark each flank of the battalion

WINGS.

THREE SIDE STEPS TO THE RIGHT.

If the battalion is two deep, 2 paces to the right is sufficient.

*March.*

M

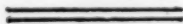
Each



Each wing takes the named number of paces to its right, that they may be disengaged from each other.

*March.*

At this second word march, or *Quick-March*, the whole move on, and each file wheels successively into the center as it arrives at, and beyond the colours. As soon as each company is in the line from the colours to the flank serjeant, its officer *fronts* it.—When the whole is formed, the colours countermarch, and the whole are looking to the colours till otherwise ordered.



EIGHTH MANŒUVRE.

MARCH IN OPEN COLUMN.

( *Sec. 121.* )

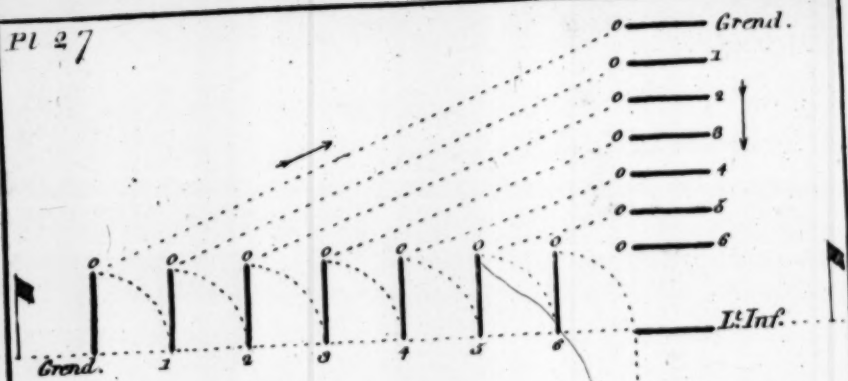
FORM open column behind the left company, which is put in march when the 3d company has taken its place in column.

(*Sec. 87.*) The right sub-divisions double.

(*Sec. 88.*) The right sub-divisions move up.

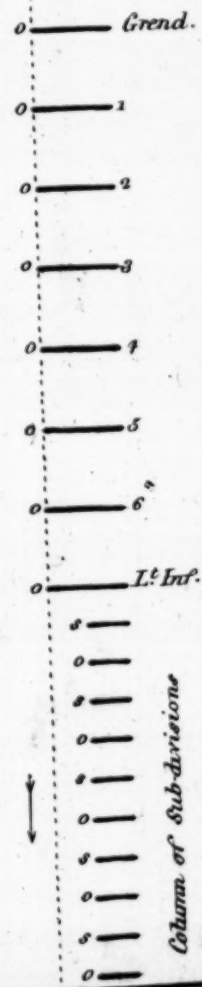
The





8<sup>th</sup> Manoeuvre.

Forming open column of Comp<sup>s</sup> in rear of the  
Light Infantry.



The column halts, and pivots are corrected. Wheel up into line.

The companies that are filing incline towards the head of the column : successively front at their wheeling distances, ascertained as usual by their serjeants ; take up the ordinary step, and follow in open column.

When the column is marching steadily, the whole sub-divisions double at once by one command, and again move up at another.

It is performed in the following manner :

The commanding officer gives the

### CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL FORM OPEN COLUMN IN  
REAR OF THE LEFT COMPANY,  
OR LIGHT INFANTRY.

REMAINING COMPANIES,

ON THE RIGHT BACKWARD WHEEL,

QUICK—*March.*

All the companies wheel backward on their right, except the left company, which stands fast.

LEFT—*Face.*

All the companies will face to the left, except the light company, and the officers place themselves to lead.

QUICK—*March.*

At the word MARCH, the whole will lead to the rear, and the covering serjeants will successively, as before, take up their pivot points on the new line.—The officer conducting each platoon, when he arrives at his serjeant, will stop directly before him, allow his platoon to move on behind the serjeant, till the rear file comes close to, but beyond him; the officer will then *Halt-Front*, *Dress* his platoon to the right, perpendicular to the new direction, and with his front rank closed into the serjeant.

As soon as the 3d company has taken its place in the column,

The commanding officer gives the word to the column,

*March.*

The head of it moves on in *ordinary time*, and the remaining companies follow, preserving the proper wheeling distance between each.—When the leading company

company arrives within 12 or 15 paces of the point where it is necessary to diminish its front, the commander will give a loud CAUTION, that the sub-divisions are to double either by companies successively, or the whole battalion at once—*if at once*, as is ordered in this manœuvre, then he gives the words—

### FORM COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISION.

#### RIGHT SUB-DIVISIONS,

##### *Mark Time.*

The right-hand sub-divisions mark time, till its left-hand sub-division, which marches on steadily, has opened or cleared its flank.

##### QUICK—*Oblique*; or left oblique.

The right divisions, immediately oblique to the left, and cover the left correctly.

The officers commanding companies, move to the right flank of the left sub-divisions, their covering serjeants lead the right sub-division.

It may be observed, that the above is in conformity to the *general rule*, whether the column be halted or



in motion, *that the sub-division or section on the reverse flank, is the one behind which the other sub-division, or section, doubles.* But in this case, were the left sub-divisions to double in front of the right ones, the pivots would be better dressed, as the right sub-divisions which were marching correctly in the alignment, would not be discomposed.

When the open column of sub-divisions has marched as many paces as the commanding officer sees proper, he again forms them into companies.

### FORM COMPANIES.

#### RIGHT SUB-DIVISIONS,

#### QUICK—*Oblique.*

As soon as the right sub-divisions clear the right flank of the left sub-divisions, by the quick oblique, they immediately receive the word *Forward*, and when they get up in line with the left sub-divisions, they receive the word *Ordinary* from the commander of the company, who had shifted to its right.

COLUMN

( 167 )

COLUMN.

*Right* <sup>Halt.</sup>

TO THE LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE,

QUICK—March.

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### NINTH MANŒUVRE.

#### ECHELLON CHANGE OF POSITION.

( Sec. 109. )

WHEEL back into open column, the left in front.  
(Sec. 158.) The 3d company from the left is wheeled back, the 8th of the circle, and each of the others 3-16ths of the circle.

(Sec. 159.) Form line on the 3d company by the Echellon march.

The line is thus formed oblique from open column, on a central company by the Echellon march, in the following manner :

The commanding officer gives the words,

COMPANIES ON THE RIGHT,

BACKWARDS—*Wheel.*

QUICK—*March.*

The battalion breaks into open column, the left in front, each company gets the word, *Halt-Dress* from its own officer as usual.

The colonel gives the

CAUTION.

THE THIRD COMPANY WILL WHEEL FOUR  
PACES, THE REMAINING COMPANIES **TWO** 6  
PACES ON THE LEFT BACKWARDS.

QUICK—*March.*

The companies are dressed by their officers who are now on the inside flanks of the Echelon, a sergeant is on each outside or reverse flank.

EIGHTH AND LIGHT COMPANIES.

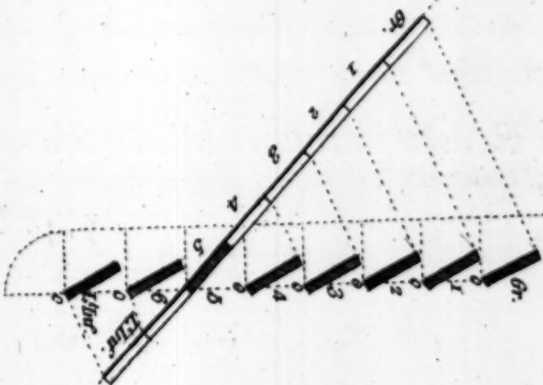
RIGHT ABOUT—*Face.*

Two camp colours are sent to the right and left in a correct line with the 3d company.

The

8<sup>th</sup> Manoeuvre.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Company from y: let wheel backwards  
4 paces & the remainder 6 paces on the left  
the Whole in Echelon marching & forming line.





The colonel gives the

# CAUTION.

COLUMN WILL MARCH IN ECHELLON AND FORM  
LINE ON THE THIRD COMPANY.

## *March.*

The officer of the 3d company shifts to its right flank.

Each company on the right of the 3d, as it comes successively into line, receives from its own officer the words *Halt-Dress*, on the camp colour to the right, the officer then shifts to the right of his company; the companies on the left of the 3d company, receive the words from their officers, *Halt-Front, Dress-up*, they are dressed on the camp colour to the left, on the principle of the 3d manœuvre.



TENTH MANŒUVRE.

ECHELLON CHANGE OF POSITION.

( *Sec. 159.* )

THE left company is wheeled up the 8th of the circle, and each of the others 1-16th. Form line by the Echellon march.

The line thus changes position to the front on the left company, by the Echellon march.

The colonel gives the

CAUTION.

THE LIGHT-INFANTRY WILL WHEEL FOUR  
PACES, THE REMAINING COMPANIES  
TWO PACES TO THE LEFT.

Covering serjeants take the named number of paces from the front of the 8th file from the left of their companies; the left-hand man of the front rank of the light-infantry company makes a half pace, and those of the remaining companies a quarter face to the left, dressing by the covering serjeants.

The colonel gives the word

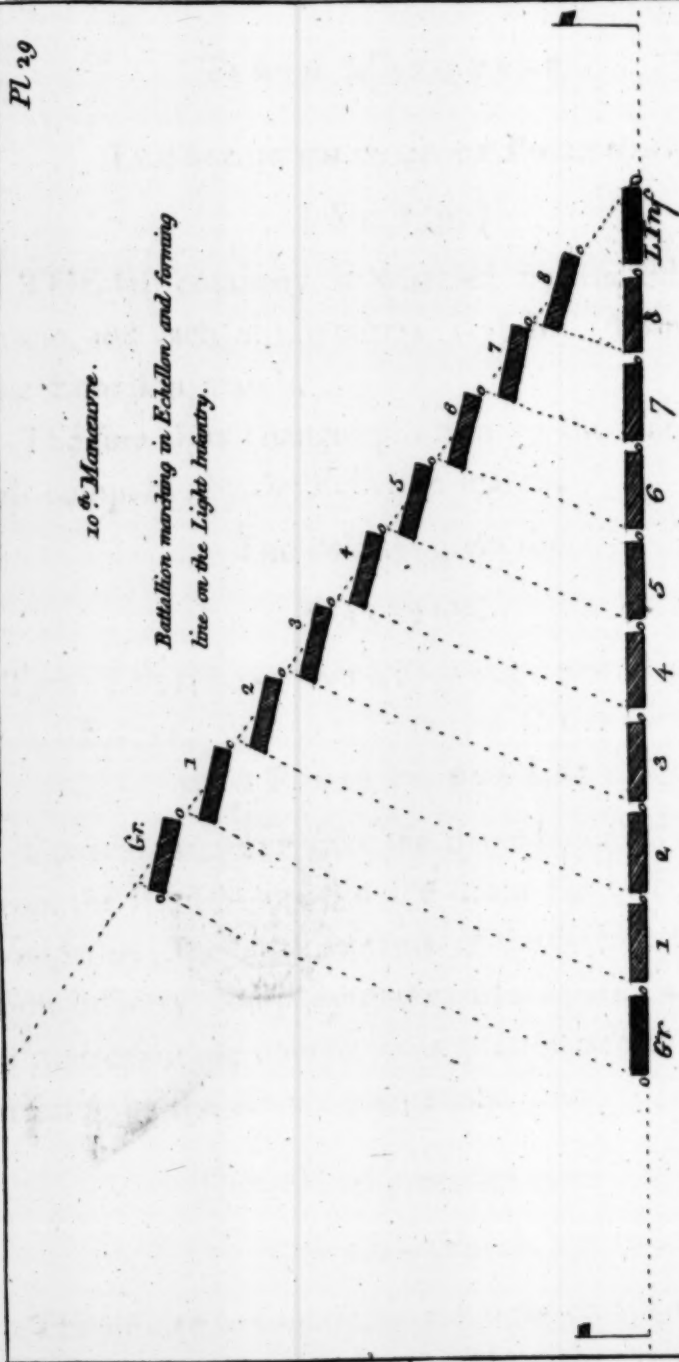
QUICK—*March.*

The officer commanding the light company immediately shifts to its left flank; when the company has wheeled



10<sup>th</sup> Manœuvre.

Battalion marching in Echelon and forming  
line on the Light Infantry.



General

wheeled up, he gives the word *Hält-Dress*, dressing it correctly on the camp colour which the adjutant had previously sent to the right for this purpose; the officer when his company is correctly dressed, gives the word *Eyes-Front*, and resumes his place on the right of his company, taking care that his men stand perfectly steady and with carried arms, until the next company has dressed on their right flank, being their *Appui*.

When the commanding officer sees that every division is ready, he gives the

#### CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL MARCH IN ECHELLON,  
AND FORM LINE ON THE LEFT COMPANY.

#### *March.*

All the companies march in ordinary time; as they arrive in line successively, they are dressed by their own officers from the standing companies to the camp colour on the right; each officer, when he has so dressed his company, gives the word *Eyes-Front*, and shifts to the right of his company.

The whole are now formed in line, parallel to their original front, and considerably to the general's right.

ELEVENTH MANŒUVRE.

CHANGE OF POSITION. (Sec. 94.)

THE battalion faces to the right.

Marches in file 50 or 60 paces.

(Sec. 95) Forms column of companies on the march.—Halts.—Wheels up into line, if the light-company is to manœuvre, it files quickly to the right, and forms behind the colours.

The column of companies is formed by the rear men of each moving up quick to the left of their leaders, and of each other: the officers move to pivot flanks, and pivots are instantly corrected.—The column halts when the colours are opposite to the general.

The colonel gives the

CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL FORM OPEN COLUMN OF  
COMPANIES ON THE MARCH.

RIGHT—*Face.*

*March.*

When the battalion has marched in files as far as the commander judges necessary, he gives the word,

FORM

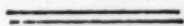
FORM—*Companies.*

The files instantly make a half-face, each marching up quick and *diagonally* to their respective leading men, who do not alter their pace: as the pivots are in the rear of companies, when they do come up, the companies dress to them by their officer giving the word, *Eyes-Left*—and they take up as they form the ordinary step.

When the colours are opposite to the general,

COLUMN—*Halt.*

TO THE LEFT—WHEEL INTO LINE.

QUICK—*March.*

## TWELFTH MANŒUVRE.

RETREAT IN LINE. (*Sec. 168.*)

THE battalion retires 50 paces, halts, fronts. Fires twice by companies from center to flanks.

(*Sec. 176.*) Retire by alternate companies in two lines, 250 paces, each retreat about 50 paces.

Retire in line 50 paces, halt, front.

The



The light company being previously sub-divided and prepared, acts in the retreat by alternate companies, as directed in *Sec. 176*, and when the line halts and fronts, it resumes its place on the left.

The colonel gives the

CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE,

RIGHT ABOUT FACE,

*March.*

It marches 50 or 60 paces in ordinary time, dressing by its center.

HALT—*Front.*

CAUTION

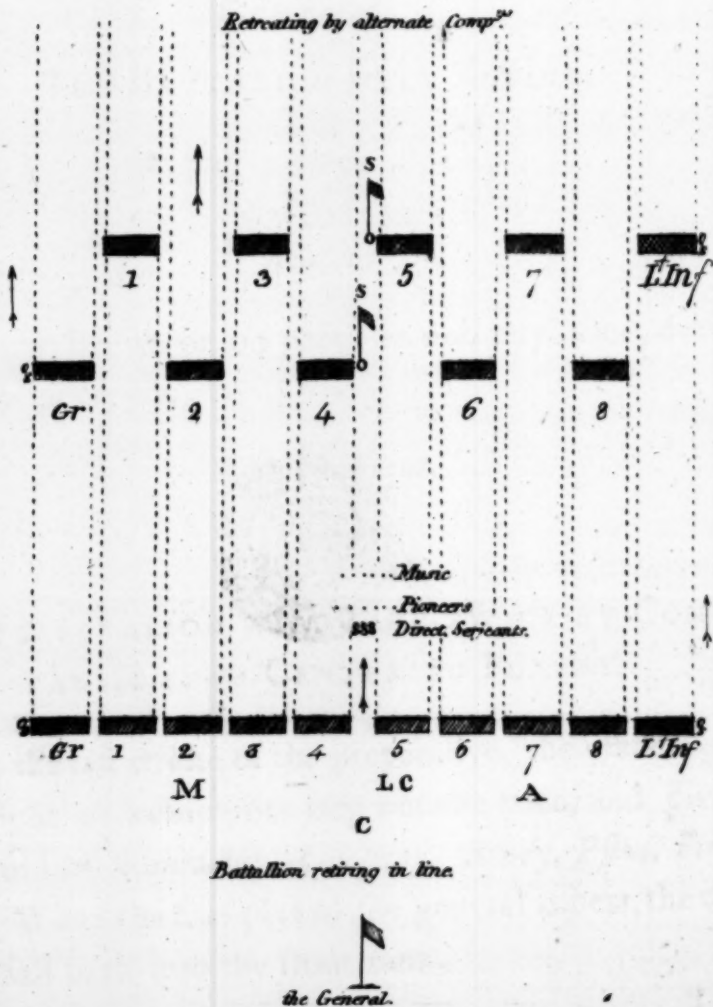
THE BATTALION WILL FIRE TWICE BY COMPANIES FROM CENTER TO FLANKS.

On the last stroke of the preparative, the officers on the right of companies step out one pace, and gives the word of command—*Company, Ready, Present, Fire, Load* When the first part of the general is beat, the officers fall back into the front rank.

The

CCXX





The colonel gives the

CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE BY ALTERNATE COMPANIES.

RIGHT COMPANIES,

RIGHT ABOUT—*Face*.

*March*.

The right companies march in ordinary time about 50 paces, when they receive the words,

HALT—*Front*.

In marching, one colour remains on the flank of its proper company in each line, and directs its movements, for which purpose, a serjeant will advance 6 paces before it during the march.—Distances are preserved from that colour.—The eyes of each line remain turned to their colour.

Each line has a command.—Officers are ordered to be on the inward flanks of their companies—but this makes a perpetual shifting of positions, and is generally omitted.

The

The colonel gives the word

LEFT COMPANIES,

MAKE-READY-PRESENT—*Fire.*

Immediately after firing, the men come to the recover, half cock, and shoulder arms.

The colonel gives the word,

RIGHT ABOUT—*Face.*

*March.*

The left companies march steadily on, dressing by their colour, they pass through the intervals of the right companies, and continue marching until they receive the word from the commanding officer.

HALT—*Front.*

PRIME AND *Load.*

If the colonel fires the left companies the lieutenant colonel then fires the right companies exactly as the left companies were fired ; they retire in the same manner, through the intervals of the left companies.

The

The colonel then fires the left companies and retires them as before, and so on till he thinks it expedient to form line, he then gives the

CAUTION,

THE LEFT-COMPANIES

WILL FORM LINE ON THE RIGHT COMPANIES,

*March.*

When they have marched and filled up the intervals, he gives the word,

*Halt,*

And the officer of each company gives the word,

*Dress.*

The right companies may form line on the left in the same manner. Sometimes the right companies are fired in battalion, previous to their retiring; the words of command are the same as if they had been separated from the left companies.

The light-infantry may be divided in the intervals of the first line, retire with it, and change to the other line whenever it becomes the advanced one; in this situation they cover the retreat, and may

N

occasionally



occasionally fire; and when the line is formed, they resume their post on the left.

Unless the battalion is very strong, the light-infantry remain in their usual position.

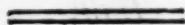
When the line is formed, the colonel gives the

CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE IN LINE,

RIGHT-ABOUT—*Face.*

*March—Halt—Front.*



THIRTEENTH MANŒUVRE.

MARCH TO A FLANK IN ECHELLON.

( *Sec. 154.* )

COMPANIES make a half wheel to the right.

(*Sec. 155.*) March in Echellon 250 paces.

(*Sec. 156.*) Wheel back on the march into parallel line—Forward 100 paces, Halt.

Fire thrice by companies from flanks to center.

At

At the word wheel back into line, the pivot flanks mark time, and the divisions wheel back in ordinary time. At the proper instant when the battalion is formed, the commander gives his word forward, for the whole to advance by the colours, and to correct any irregularity that there may be in the battalion.

### CAUTION.

**BATTALION—BY COMPANIES, FOUR PACES TO THE RIGHT-WHEEL, AND FORM ECHELLON.**

Covering serjeants take the named number of paces as usual from the 8th file from the right, the pivots make a half-face to the right, the serjeants dressing by them.

### QUICK—*March.*

Officers on the right give the words, *Halt-Dress*; covering serjeants go to the reverse flank.

Commanding officer then gives the

### CAUTION.

**THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE IN ECHELLON,**

*March.*

The whole advance in Echelon about 250 paces.

WHEEL BACK INTO LINE.

The three center serjeants instantly step out into the front and mark the time.

The pivots mark time, gradually turning to their proper front, while the rest of the division wheel back the 4 paces they had advanced; when the 4th pace is completed, the line should get the word

*Forward.*

The whole dressing by the center, step out their full pace.

*Halt.*

Fire three rounds by companies from ~~center~~ <sup>flanks</sup> to ~~flanks.~~ *Center*

The line is considerably to the general's left, parallel to its original front,

## FOURTEENTH MANŒUVRE.

## HOLLOW SQUARE AND ITS MOVEMENTS.

( Sec. 178. )

FORM square.

March the square by the left angle of the front face  
50 paces, Halt, Form Square.

March square by the left face, Halt, Form Square.

March square by the rear face, 60 paces, halt, form  
square.

Fire in square by companies.

Form the line.

The square is formed by the Echellon march of  
companies.

After the march by the left face, the square is formed  
when it is opposite the general.

The firings in square are as expressed in Sec. 178.

The line is formed by the Echellon wheel up, and  
march of companies.

When the order is given to form line, the light-  
company, if it acts separately, marches quickly, and  
places itself two deep, and in two divisions, 10 or  
12 paces behind the two center companies.

The whole is performed in the following manner,  
with 8 companies.

The colonel gives the

**CAUTION,**

**THE BATTALION WILL FORM AN HOLLOW  
SQUARE ON THE TWO CENTER COMPANIES.**

**REMAINING COMPANIES,**

**FOUR PACES ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT  
BACKWARD-WHEEL,**

**QUICK—March.**

The three companies on the right, each wheel back the 8th of the circle on their left, the three companies on the left, wheel the same number of paces backwards on their right.

The colours at the same time that the companies are forming their Echellons, move back three paces into the rear, the 4th company by the side-step inclines to the 5th company, to close the interval that was made by the falling back of the colours.

**RIGHT-ABOUT—Face.**

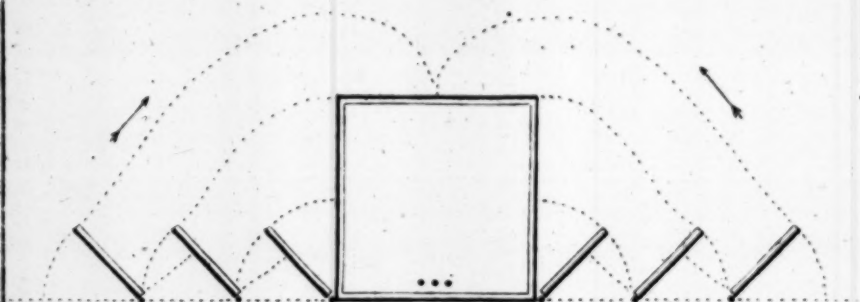
The companies that were in Echellon, face to the right about.

The

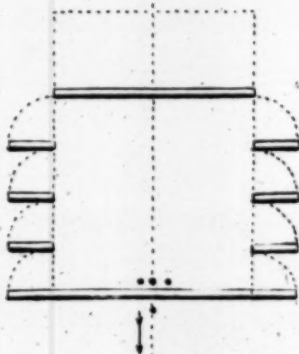




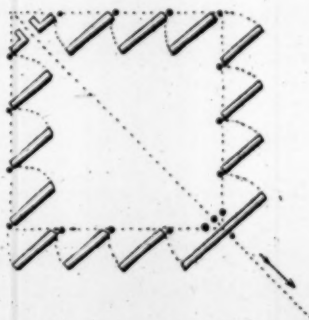
*Hollow Square forming by the Echelon March of Companies & forming line.* Pl 31



*Hollow Square marching in Subdivisions by front face.*



*Square marching in Subdivisions by the left Angle of the front face*



The colonel then gives the

CAUTION.

IN ECHELLON MARCH TO FORM SQUARE,

*March.*

Two serjeants or camp colours, should be placed in the rear in a perpendicular line with the outside flanks of the front face, marking out a perfect square; the companies now march in Echellon, and by the turning of the left shoulders of the right companies, and the right shoulders of the left companies, they wheel in to form square, their officers halt and front them in a correct line, the grenadiers will wheel round the serjeant placed to mark the angle, the light-infantry at the same time wheeling round the serjeant on the opposite angles, till their two right flanks touch, when they get the words *Halt-Front, Dress*, from their officers, and have then formed the *rear* face of the square, and in this manner will the proper front rank of the rear face be outward. The square is perfectly formed, and composed of four faces; the front face consists of the 4th and 5th company, the right-face of the 3d and 2d, the left-face of the 6th and 7th, and

the rear-face of the 1st and 8th company, that is, the grenadier and light infantry.

The mounted officers, colours, music, drummers, &c. and the battalion guns, are all within the square.

The colonel gives the

CAUTION,

THE SQUARE WILL MARCH BY THE LEFT ANGLE  
OF THE FRONT FACE.

Right and rear faces, right about—*Face*.

The two *sides* that form the left angle, that is, the front face and the left face stand fast; the other two sides, that is, the right face and the rear face, go to the right-about.

BY SUB-DIVISIONS TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT  
HALF-WHEEL,

*March*.

The whole then by sub-divisions wheel up 1—8th of the circle, two sides to the right, and two sides to the left, and are thus parallel to each other, and perpendicular to the direction in which they are to move, the pivot flanks being in this manner placed on the sides of the square. Each side being thus in Echelon,  
and

and the colours behind the leading angle, the square gets the word—

*March.*

Officers commanding companies on the inward flank of their leading sub-divisions, carefully preserving the distances they wheeled at, and from the flanks to which they wheeled.

*Halt.*

FRONT—*Square*; or, RE-FORM—*Square*.

The whole wheel back into square, and the two sides that require it, that is, the right and rear faces go to the right-about. Officers of companies dress their divisions as usual, in the same manner as is described for the square.

The directions given for the march of the square by the left angle of the front face, will equally apply, should it be found necessary to march the square by any of its other angles.

The colonel then gives the

CAUTION.

THE SQUARE WILL MARCH BY THE RIGHT-FACE.

The colours move up behind the center of the named face, as do the mounted officers, &c. &c.

FRONT

# FRONT AND REAR FACES, BY SUB-DIVISIONS TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL.

## QUICK—*March.*

The opposite side, that is the left-face, faces about ; and the two flank sides wheel up by sub-divisions, so as to stand each in open column.

## BY RIGHT—FACE.

### *March.*

The square marches two sides in line, and by their center ; and two sides in open column, which cover and dress to their inward flanks on which they wheeled up, carefully preserving their distances.

The same directions that are given for marching by the right-face, will apply to the march by any of the other faces.

The colonel, when the square has marched as far as he sees necessary, gives the word

### *Halt.*

## RE-FORM—*Square.*

The square halts, the sub-divisions in column immediately wheel back, and form their sides, and the  
side

side which faced about, again faces outwards. Officers of companies give the words, *Halt-Dress*.

The colonel gives the

CAUTION,

PREPARE FOR FIRING.

The front rank kneels, and present their bayonets sloped.

The square is then ordered to fire in whatever manner the colonel may judge proper; the two rear ranks to fire standing: or companies by ranks successively, or by companies, independent of each other, by subdivisions, one firing when the other has loaded: or, companies by files, as ordered; the front rank remaining as a reserve: should the battalion be formed only two deep, the front rank will remain kneeling, and the other rank will fire by files.

The colonel orders,

SQUARE WILL FIRE BY COMPANIES,  
BEGINNING ON THE RIGHT.

When the firing by companies has ceased,

The



The command is given by the colonel,

KNEELING RANKS,

MAKE READY—*Present-Fire.*

The men rise up after firing.

*Prime and Load.*

The colonel gives the

CAUTION,

THE SQUARE WILL FORM LINE ON THE TWO  
CENTER COMPANIES.

SIDE AND REAR FACES, BY COMPANIES, SIX  
PACES TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL,

QUICK—*March.*

Officers HALT-DRESS their companies.

IN ECHELLON MARCH AND FORM LINE.

*March.*

The whole march in Echelon, except the two center companies, the outward companies taking care not to impede the inner ones which must form before them;

them; this may be done by the facing and filing of each division from its inward flank, to its point in the new line where it will form up. Officers *Halt-Dress* their companies as in the third manœuvre.

If the square is composed of the eight battalion companies only, then the grenadier and light company may be placed as a reserve in the rear, ready to be applied according to circumstances\*

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\* In marching the square by any of its faces, instead of wheeling out the other two sides in open column of sub-divisions, the West London Militia have been instructed to march two sides in file, instead of open column, if the men march tolerably in file, there can be no question, but that it is the best method; it is done in a moment, at the word, **SQUARE, WILL MARCH BY THE RIGHT—Face.**

No other word is given, the front face, instantly faces to the right, the rear face to the left, the left face of the square comes to the right about; at the word *March*, the whole move, at the word **HALT**, the whole face outwards at once.

This method of marching the square was performed before His Royal Highness the Duke of York, when he reviewed the regiment this summer on Blackheath: he expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which the regiment performed its manœuvres, &c. It is presumed, that this method of marching the square, appeared to the Field-Marshal, to be as eligible as the other method.

FIFTEENTH MANŒUVRE.

RETIRING AND FILING TO THE REAR.

( Sec. 168. )

RETIRE in line 100 paces.

(Sec. 175.) File by companies from the proper right.

Halt in open column, the right in front.

Wheel up into line.

When the line has passed the light company 20 paces, that company extends to cover the center of the battalion, and follows at 50 or 60 paces distance ; and when the column halts to form, the light company passes quickly through and beyond it.

The companies file quick to the rear.

The battalion forms line at the extremity of its ground, the light company 30 paces in its rear.

When the battalion is to retire, it ought to be previously dressed with the same exactness as when it was to advance, and the same care in ascertaining the direction of its march must be taken ; therefore, before the retreat is to begin, an officer or serjeant will have placed

placed himself 30 paces in the rear, so as to stand perpendicular to the front directing serjeant, and of course he will be in the line or nearly so, of the directing serjeant: whenever the battalion marches to the rear, it must cover its proper extent of ground. The rear must therefore avoid closing their files more than usual, otherwise the front rank men who are in general larger, will be crowded in their rank. Music, drums, supernumerary officers, &c. will take care to march with exactness, not to interrupt, but rather to assist the battalion.

The colonel gives the

CAUTION,

THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE.

As soon as this caution is given, the three directing serjeants face about, the same center serjeant that directs to the front, directs also to the rear; he moves on in the line of the advanced officer six paces beyond the rear rank, and halts; and the other two serjeants are on each side of him.

When the line is retiring, music is never to play.

RIGHT

RIGHT ABOUT—*Face.*

(Sec. 166.)

The whole face, and the supernumerary officer who had replaced the directing serjeant, moves up into the leading rank : a mounted field-officer passes through to the rear, and the directing serjeant in the interior, prolongs his line, and takes his object betwixt the feet of the posted officer—*immediately* after facing about, the word is given,

*March.*

(Sec. 166.) The whole battalion instantly step off, the replacing officer betwixt the colours, preserves, during the movement, his exact distance of six paces from the advanced serjeant, and is the guide of the battalion, the directing serjeant conducting on his points under the correction of the commanding-officer generally, who is 10 or 12 paces behind the battalion.

In this retreat, if the light-infantry act separate, and not as a part of the battalion, at the word *March*, they move quickly round by the flanks, and form in the rear of the center, extending so as to cover it during the retreat, and following at the distance of 50 or 60 paces.

After the battalion has marched 100 paces,

It receives the

### CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL, FROM THE PROPER  
RIGHT OF COMPANIES, FILE TO THE REAR.

*Pass Companies by Files.*

Each company officer instantly gives the word, *LEFT-Turn, QUICK-March*, and wheels out his leading file, the rest of the files following in succession. The heads of companies must observe the proper distance from each, and are regulated from the left.

(*Sec. 175.*) Circumstances may require, that the companies should *pass* from their proper left, instead of the right, in which case the leaders will shift and conduct such left, until the line is formed, when they will again resume their proper places.

When the companies in file have marched as far as is necessary, the commanding officer gives the word,

**HALT—Front.**



The whole now stand in open column of companies, the right in front.

LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE,

QUICK—*March.*

Officers as usual, *Halt-Dress* their companies. When the column is ordered to *Halt*, the light-company passes quickly through it, and takes post 30 paces in the rear of the intended line,



SIXTEENTH MANŒUVRE.

FILING, ADVANCING, AND CHANGING TO THE FRONT.

( *Sec. 166.* )

ADVANCE in line 50 paces.

(*Sec. 175.*) File from the right of companies to the front, 50 paces.

Halt in open column, the left in front.

Wheel up into line.

16 (*Sec. 177.*) Advance in line 50 paces.

Advance

Advance by alternate half battalions, and fire four times.

Form line, advance 50 paces. Fire volley, advance 20 paces.

Charge bayonets 50 paces, Halt, Load.

Before the line advances, the light company quickly forms, extended 30 paces before the center, and preserves that distance in advancing.

When the column halts to form, the light company passes quick to the rear, and assembles, half of it behind each flank, and moves relatively with the flank companies, till after the charge of bayonets.

The alternate half battalions fire, the two first ranks standing.

After the volley, bayonets are ported, the battalion advances firm by the center at the quick step, and at the word *Halt*, the front rank comes down to the charging position.

The word *Prime and Load* is then given, and the light company issuing from behind the flanks, pursue, return, and assemble and join on the left of the battalion.

The commanding officer having previously placed himself 10 or 12 paces behind the exact line of the directing serjeant, will remark the line of its prolongation, and thereby ascertain the direction in which it should march, and in doing this, he will not at once

look out for a distant object, but will hit on it, by prolonging the line from the person of the directing serjeant to the front: or, he will order the covering serjeant to run out 20 paces, and will place him in the line in which he thinks the battalion ought to advance. The directing serjeant then takes his direction along the line which passes from himself, betwixt the heels of the advanced serjeant, and remarking his object, preserves such line in advancing.

The colonel then gives the

### CAUTION.

#### THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.

On which the front directing serjeant moves six accurate and exact paces, in ordinary time, and halts; the two other serjeants that were behind him move up on each side of him, and an officer from the rear replaces in the front rank the leading serjeant. The center serjeant in moving out, marches and halts on his own observed point, and the two other serjeants dress and square themselves exactly by him. The directing serjeant, after being assured that he himself is perfectly and squarely placed in the rank, by casting his

his eyes down the center of his body, from the junction of his two heels, and by repeated trials to take up prolong a line perpendicular to himself and to the battalion: then he will observe, and take up any accidental small spot on the ground, and within 100 or 150 paces, intermediate ones cannot be wanting, nor the renewal of such as he afterwards successively approaches to in his march. In this manner he is prepared, under the future correction of the commanding officer from behind, to conduct the march.

The line of direction being thus ascertained, the colonel then gives the word

*March.*

The whole instantly step off, and without turning the head, eyes are glanced towards the colours, in the front rank: the replacing officer betwixt the colours, preserves during the movement, his exact distance of six paces from the advanced serjeant, and is the guide of the battalion. The center advanced serjeant is answerable for the direction, and the equal cadence and length of step: to these objects he alone attends, while the other two, scrupulously conforming to his position, maintain their parallelism to the front of the battalion, and thereby present an

O. 3 *object*

object to which it ought to move square: they are to allow no other considerations to distract their attention, and will notice and conform to the direction of the commander only; and if any small alteration in their position is ordered, it must be gradually and coolly made.

When the battalion is advancing in line for any considerable distance, the music may be allowed at intervals to play for a *few seconds only*, and the drums in two divisions to roll; but it is the wind instruments only which play: the large drum, or any other instrument whatever, which marks time by the stroke, is not to be permitted.

When the battalion advances 50 paces,

The colonel gives the

CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL FILE FROM THE RIGHT  
OF COMPANIES.

PASS—FILES—to the Front.

Each company officer immediately gives the word, *RIGHT-Turn, QUICK-March*; he wheels out his leading file and passes on to the front, preserving a relative distance from the left, as being the head of the column,

or

or from the other flank, if particularly so ordered.  
When the column has marched 50 paces,

The colonel gives the word,

**HALT—Front.**

The whole now stand in open column, the left in front—pivots are corrected. They then get the

**CAUTION,**

**TO THE RIGHT—Wheel into Line.**

**QUICK—March.**

Officers *Halt-Dress* their companies as usual.

The colonel then gives the

**CAUTION.**

16 **THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.**

*March.*

The battalion marches 50 paces.



The colonel gives the  
CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE BY ALTERNATE WINGS, AND FIRE FOUR TIMES.

Observe—There must be a commander for each half battalion, or wing.

The colonel then gives the

CAUTION.

LEFT-WING,

*Halt.*

The left-wing HALTS, and the RIGHT-WING continues to move on 15 paces, at which instant the word is given,

LEFT-WING,

*March.*

The right wing immediately receives the

CAUTION.

RIGHT

RIGHT-WING,

*Halt,*

*Ready,*

*Present,*

*Fire,*

PRIME-AND-Load,

*March.*

The left-wing marches past them till the right-wing being loaded and shouldered, receives the word *March.*

LEFT WING,

*Halt—Ready, &c.*

As directed for the right-wing, and thus they alternately proceed, till each wing has fired twice.

The colonel then gives the

CAUTION.

THE LEFT-WING WILL FORM LINE ON THE  
RIGHT.

RIGHT-WING,

*Halt.*

When

When the line is formed,

The colonel gives the

CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE,

*March.*

After marching 50 paces,

*Halt.*

The colonel gives the

CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL FIRE A VOLLEY—FRONT  
RANK KNEELING,

MAKE-Ready-Present-Fire—PRIME-AND-Load.

The colonel gives the

CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE,

*March.*

When

When it has advanced 20 paces, it receives the command—

*Halt.*

And then the

CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL FIRE A VOLLEY AND  
PORT ARMS.

When the battalion has fired and ported arms,

*March.*

Dressing by the center—

*Halt.*

The front rank comes to the charge—

QUICK—*March.*

The line marches firm and quick, but is on no account to run. When advanced 50 paces, it receives the word

*Halt.*

They come instantly to the recover and half-cock, and then receives the words

PRIME-AND-Load.

The

The various movements of the light-infantry are described at the beginning of this manœuvre. At the conclusion they assemble in company, and fall in on the left of the battalion.

The battalion is now advanced near the general, in line, with its center opposite him.

### PORT ARMS.

## SEVENTEENTH MANŒUVRE.

### RETIRING IN LINE.

RETIRE in line 100 paces.

(Sec. 177.) Retire by alternate half-battalions.

Fire four times.

Retire in line 100 paces or more. Halt-Front.

The whole battalion being assembled, the alternate half-battalions fire the two front ranks standing.

The colonel gives the

### CAUTION.

THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE, RIGHT-ABOUT,  
FACE,

*March.*

The

The colonel, while the battalion is retiring, as in *Sec. 168*, gives the caution that it will fire twice by wings on the retreat, and when it has marched 100 paces, he instantly gives the

### CAUTION.

#### RIGHT-WING, HALT—*Front.*

And when the left one has gained 15 paces, and receives the words *Halt-Front*, the right-wing is instantly ordered to *Fire*, to *Load*, to *Face about*, and *March* 15 paces beyond the left, where it receives the word *Halt-Front*, on which the left-wing gets that of *Fire*, and in the same manner alternately proceeds every due dispatch being made in re-loading.

When the wings have each fired twice,

The colonel gives the

### CAUTION.

THE LEFT-WING WILL FORM LINE ON THE  
RIGHT-WING,

MARCH—*Halt.*

The battalion is then faced to the right-about, marched 100 paces, *Halts* and *Fronts*.



In retiring by alternate wings, one colour remains on the inward flank of each half-battalion, to which the men continue to look, by which they move, and before which a directing serjeant advances six paces.

The make ready, present, fire, of the advanced wing, is instantly to succeed the march of the other advancing wing, or the halt, front, of the retiring.

In the half-battalion firing, advancing and retreating; if formed two deep, both ranks will fire standing; if formed three deep, the front and center rank fire standing, and the rear rank remains shouldered in reserve.

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## EIGHTEENTH MANŒUVRE.

### ADVANCING IN LINE.

( *Sec. 166.* )

ADVANCE in line 100 paces, Halt.

Fire twice, oblique to right and left.

Advance in line 100 paces, Halt.

Fire two volleys. Port arms at the last one, and half-cock.

Open

Open ranks. Advance within 50 paces. Halt, general salute.

In the obliquing, and in the volleys, the front rank kneels.

The music will play, when advancing at open ranks.

The battalion receives the caution to *advance in line*, after marching in ordinary time 100 paces, it is *halted*, and cautioned to *fire a volley obliquely to the right*, and afterwards another *obliquely to the left*, the front rank kneeling.

The battalion advances the same distance, halts, and fires two volleys to the front, after the last, the men *PORT-Arms, HALF-Cock, SHOULDER-Arms* and *SHUT-pans*.

The *rear ranks* receive the words of command to *TAKE OPEN ORDER—QUICK—March*, the officers come into the front.

The battalion is then cautioned to *Advance*—on the word *March*, the music plays. After marching 50 paces, the line is *halted*, *arms presented*, colonel and lieutenant-colonel on foot, officers salute, music plays *God save the King*, and drummers beat a march.

The commanding officer then orders, *SHOULDER-Arms, REAR-Ranks, take close Order, March*.



## ERRATA.

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### *Page.—Line.*

- xxiii—10 And the two divisions in the center that  
they are the center rank—*read*, rear rank
- 30—13 For, cover—*read*, covers
- 17 For, the left center company is in front—  
*read*, the left center company when the left  
is in front.
- 56— 6 For, right man—*read*, right-hand man.
- 95—17 For, sub-division, *read*, sub-divisions.
- 98— For, Guibert, v. i. *read*, Guibert, part first  
page 147.
- 123—19 For, pivots are concealed—*read*, pivots are  
corrected.



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And a Plate shewing at one view, the whole Inspection  
or Review.

N. B. The Arrows point the way, the Columns, &c.  
march.



